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EUROPE.

Paris and Versailles Coming to Blows at Last.

First Conflict Between the Nationals and Government Troops.

The Nationals Utterly Routed and Driven Into the City.

THE THIERS' GOVERNMENT HOPEFUL.

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PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

A Conflict Between the Nationals and the Government Troops—The Former Utterly Routed—Situation of the Bank of France—The Versailles Army Grow-ing Strong—Paris Closed.

LONDON, April 2—10½ P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received from Versailles:

"Several thousand National Guards, occupying Puteaux Courbevoie and the Bridge of Neuilly, have been routed by the troops, who carried the barricades and captured many prisoners. The Nationals fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent.

"The Paris Committee intend to issue assignats to meet their immediate necessities. The Nationals have occupied the building of the *Crédit Foncier*. The party of order still hold possession of the Bank of France. The bank, however, to save itself from being plundered, has advanced 3,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

"The organization and equipment of marching battalions in Paris is actively going on. The Army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine."

Resistance Trying to Avert a Conflict—A Compromise Proposed—Parisians Crowding to Versailles.

LONDON, April 3—3½ A. M.—The *Mot d'Ordre* has an article, signed by HENRI ROCHEFORT, summoning the Committee to retire and not provoke a contest with the Commune. M. EDOUARD LOCKROY writes to the *Rappel* that he proposed to the Assembly to recognize what had been done in Paris, to adopt an electoral law, convoke the Constituent Assembly, and then to dissolve—all to prevent civil war. The *Siècle* demands the abolition of prefectures, and the reduction of the number of departments. Paris is quiet, but the exodus of the inhabitants continues. Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices.

Forces of the Commune on the Alert for an Attack—Question of the Payment of Bills—Objects of the Revolutionists—M. Thiers' View of the Situation.

PARIS, April 1—Noon.—The *Journal des Débats* reports a collision at the bridge of Sevres with DUCHOT's men, and adds: "The battalions of the Committee were on the alert last night, fearing an attack. There were 10,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne, and a large number bivouacked in the Champs Elysées. The gates of Mailiot, Auteuil and Point du Jour were closed."

The *Mot d'Ordre* says the sittings of the Commune will soon be public. The same paper states that battalions, provided with camping material, marched out yesterday in the direction of Passy.

The Commune, desiring a conciliatory settlement of the question as to the maturity of bills, asked the Working Men's Societies and the Chambers of Commerce to give their views on the subject. A conference was held yesterday with the merchants, and the Commune decided to accept their proposition for partial payments without prejudicing the question of ultimate liability for the whole amount of such bills.

The *Journal Officiel* declares that the object of the revolution is to guarantee the perpetuity of the Republic by laying the foundations broad, deep and immovable. Paris, renouncing independence, will still be the head of France.

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The Government has charged Gen. CLINCHAMPS with the organization of the troops. Gen. CHARETTE holds Nantes. A movement is on foot in Paris to disarm and disband all battalions of Nationals which do not recognize the authority of the Committee. The *Ordre du Peuple* demands that this proposition be speedily carried into effect in the Second Arrondissement. The *Société*, a new evening journal, proposes the abolition of the inheritance of property, and the *Ordre du Peuple* approves.

President THIERS, telegraphs the Prefects of Departments that Lyons, St. Etienne, Le Creuzot, Toulouse and Perpignan are quiet. ZENTIS, with 900 men, has defeated the insurgents at Narbonne, and captured their leaders. Marseilles has recognized the regular Government. The Commune in Paris is divided, agitated and powerless. The Assembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles, surrounded by the best army France ever had.

Disposition of the Forces of the Versailles Government—An Attack Anticipated—Reinforcements Constantly Coming in—Official Changes.

LONDON, April 2—Noon.—All the gates of Paris have been reopened, except that of Passy. The outposts of the Army of Versailles, on the Avenue de Neuilly, have been pushed within a hundred yards of the ramparts. An attack in that quarter is expected. A considerable force is also concentrated on the heights of Chantillon. The Versailles Government constantly receives reinforcements of troops, and fresh camps are established as they arrive. The army now under its control in the vicinity of Versailles consists of eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. All unreliable troops are sent home.

LONDON, April 2—5½ P. M.—The Commune of Paris has ordered elections in the arrondissements on the 5th inst., to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sixteen of its members. Decrees issued by the Commune suppress the title and functions of Commander-in-Chief, remove BERGERET, and appoint EUDES Delegate Minister of War, BERGERET Chief of Staff, and DUVAL Military Commander and Prefect of Police. The reorganization of the Octroi and the completion of the public buildings are contemplated.

Circulation in and about Paris is free to all persons who do not bear arms. The existence of religion from the public schools is decreed. The rumors of fighting yesterday are false.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Action of the German Reichstag—The Captured Territories—No Intervention with French Except to Protect Such Interests—Debate on Army Matters in the Austrian Reichsrath.

BERLIN, April 2.—In the Reichstag yesterday, the bill for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire was received and referred to a special committee. Herr ZELLINSKI moved that the Polish territories be not included in the Empire. The motion was rejected. Prince BISMARCK explained the policy of the Government toward France. He said it was the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of republican France. The Emperor had decided not to intervene unless the interests of Germany were endangered, and then action would be taken which would be effectual.

VIENNA, April 2.—In the Reichsrath a heated debate is in progress on army matters. There is a wide division of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise a fresh contingent of recruits. The House yesterday repealed a motion to adjourn, and the discussion will be resumed on Monday.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Labors of Parliament—Army Reform—Decay of the Purchase System—The Black Sea Conference—The Fenian Insurrection Policy—Tidings from Russia—The Church of England and Mr. Gladstone—Effect of Mercy Cases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 18, 1871.

The House of Commons, after floundering for a fortnight in the "morass of purchase," as it has been called by one of its own wits, has just scrambled out of the bog, but only, I suspect, for a brief breathing space. In another week or so it will be floundering again. The Army bill has been read a second time without a division, and according to a time-honored rule the second reading commits the House to approval of the principle of a bill. But as everybody has a right to define for himself what is the principle of a bill, it may be thought that this proceeding does not commit the "collective wisdom" to anything very definite. The defenders of the system of selling commissions in the army did the Government a great service in reducing the question to the simple issue—whether purchase was a good or a bad thing. They soon saw that and tried to change front, but it was too late. Mr. DARLEY fraudulently endeavored to make it understood that purchase was only a detail, and that the principle of the bill was embodied in the proposition that England ought to have a strong army, with good reserves and unity of organization. In that sense everybody would vote for the principle, and purchase was left an open question to be discussed all over again in Committee.

DOOM OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

But it is quite certain now that purchase is doomed. The Ministers were very anxious to have it understood that, even when purchase is abolished, officers could be drawn from much the same social strata as at present; but there can be no doubt that this is another step in the great democratic revolution. It is perfectly true that at present the officers do represent a great variety of social conditions, but it is also notorious that the men who form by far the largest proportion of officers, and who stamp the character of the profession, belong to the "upper ten thousand," and that to the great body of the middle classes the profession is absolutely closed. The importance of the change, which is now imminent, consists not in the army being thrown open to all the world on proof of certain qualifications, but in the practical exclusion of the sons of rich men, who now make the army a fashionable lounge. Of course, these men can still come in, if they like; but they won't like. The fun of the thing will be over.

OTHER CHANGES.

There are two other institutions which will also soon go by the board. The sale of commissions in the Church, in the hope of advowsons, is also doomed, and the practical genius of the age will before long ripen to the conclusion that, just as it is better if you want fighting done, to pay professional officers fair wages to fight for you, so, if you want law administered, you had better get hold of men who have taken the trouble to learn their business, and pay them for doing it. The amounts of daily, almost hourly, petty tyranny and oppression practiced in the rural districts by the little squires or retired shop-keepers, and, above all, by the parsons in their capacity of justices of the peace is almost incredible. There is scarcely a week in which cases do not occur of people being sent to prison for acts of which they are perfectly and obviously innocent, merely because the justices think they are bad characters in some way or other, and that it will do them good to have a taste of the jail.

THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

A foolish blunder has been committed by the newspapers which support the Government in proclaiming the result of the Black Sea Conference as a great diplomatic triumph; but the opposition papers are equally absurd in making it a text for woe-begone jeremiads over the decline of English greatness. There are some things which it is wise and proper for them to do, but which had better be talked about as little as possible. In one of his letters Lord PALMERSTON remarks that there are very few statesmen in this country (and he might have widely extended the geographical area of his remark) who can judge of the consequences of events which have not yet happened. It would have been a genuine triumph of diplomacy to have foreseen and provided for the contingency which arose, to the horror and dismay of so many good people, last Winter.

PALMERSTON'S POLICY.

Mr. GLADSTONE utterly misunderstood the observations which fell from Lord PALMERSTON on this subject, and which implied, not that he deemed the neutralization of the Black Sea unimportant, but that he was quite aware it would only last a certain time, and would only be renewed then if England and the other parties to the treaty were prepared to fight for it. I do not believe for a moment that if PALMERSTON had been in office when the Gortschakoff dispatch arrived that he would have gone to war about the matter. Nobody who knew him would imagine that he would do anything so foreign to all his instincts and habits of action. No doubt he was daring enough in his own way, but he always counted the cost first. He had a trick of sending a few men of war in the wake of treaty obligations which continental diplomatists used to think very mean and ungentlemanlike. There was no possibility of misunderstanding such a hint, and as a rule the men of war blazed away their powder in complimentary salutes. But PALMERSTON never committed himself to anything of this kind, unless he was quite prepared to follow it out to the very end, and until he had convinced himself that the game was really worth the candle. In regard to the Black Sea he would have said to himself: "For choice I prefer the neutralization of the waters and the exclusion of all men of war; but the other check upon Russia which would be afforded by throwing open the Black Sea, and restoring to Turkey her old right to open and shut the Bosphorus and Dardanelles at pleasure is good, too. If I must agree to preserve the former, and get the other with a wink, I shall choose the latter, and save my powder till Russia comes to close quarters." Depend upon it, he would not have overlooked the rather important fact that the nation had not a single ally in the world upon whom it could reckon if it had decided to stand up for the treaty of 1856. But I go further. I believe that GORTSCHAKOFF's note would never have been written had PALMERSTON been alive. He would have scented the danger from afar, and instead of allowing Russia to take the initiative of repudiating the treaty, and daring the Powers to enforce it, he would have been beforehand with the Muscovite, and would have graciously conceded, as it spontaneously, whatever he had not made up his mind to fight for. It is impossible to suppose that this Black Sea difficulty was not brewing long before the Gortschakoff note was written, and it is known that it was written some time before it was dispatched. Lord GRANVILLE might have boasted of a real diplomatic triumph if he had anticipated and averted that insolent missive. As it is, he made the best of a bad job, but nothing has been gained by the farce of a conference. Better now follow CARLYLE's advice and study the immortal silences.

TIDINGS FROM RUSSIA.

From all I hear there can be little doubt that there is a movement in Russia which bodes no good. The pressing haste with which fortresses are being erected on the Polish frontier toward Austria, the calling out of the fourth battalions of the army, and the active rehearsal of the exigencies of war by the new telegraph and ambulance services are all signs of a disturbing character. What kind of disturbance they portend is less easy to say. The rooted notions here of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia naturally suggest a combined attack upon Austria and Turkey. But things are hardly ripe for that, and besides, I, for one, have no belief in the secret treaty; I find the facts all pointing the other way. It is quite clear that Russia is very anxious to have it believed that this compact exists. The decorations and field-marshalships so demonstratively bestowed on the Prussian Princes, the *empressement* with which King WILLIAM's family telegram to his nephew was published in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, and the sort of existing mystery which Russia's diplomatists affect when the subject is mentioned, all point in the same direction. But it is equally plain that the Prussian Government, while grateful to the Czar and anxious to be friendly, is embarrassed by his too marked attentions, and would fain dispense with him. The King's last telegram to the Czar was not published with much promptitude in the Berlin official Press, and, when it did appear, was a good deal toned down. A temporary alliance between these two Powers, for some narrow, temporary purpose, is possible enough, but a permanent alliance is altogether out of the question. The Slave is even more antagonistic to the Teuton than the Gaul. Looking a little ahead, it seems to be impossible to doubt that Germany, by the very necessities of her geographical position and national development, is destined to be the main buttress of European peace and freedom, and the natural ally of England. Some of the vagaries of the Czar are doubtless due to the softening of the brain from which he is suffering, and which has made such sad progress within the last two years.

THE CHURCH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Church of England is in a bad way just now, and threatens to be rent with violent schism. Partly, but in an odd and unexpected way, this has been brought about through the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In one sense, of course, it is true that the blow aimed at the latter could not fail to strike the former. A principle was set up which applies equally to every ecclesiastical establishment, namely, that no such establishment can be maintained where it is shown that it is the Church, not of the great body of the people, but only of a minority. But this is not as yet the case of the Church of England, and its present danger come from within, not from without. How this danger originated in the overthrow of the Irish Establishment may be thus explained: Mr. GLADSTONE, assailed with cries of sacrilege and imputations of secret dealings with the Pope, thought it desirable to associate himself as far as possible with men whose known character should be an answer to those charges. This was, to be candid, above all essential in the House of Lords: so he looked round for a Lord Chancellor who might or might not be a good lawyer, but who should as a *sine qua non* be eminently respectable. The lawyers and politicians would have preferred Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the Chief-Justice, a polished and persuasive orator, an accomplished Judge, and a fine specimen of the cultivated and large-minded Liberal. Unfortunately Sir ALEXANDER is not only a man of the world, but of the Old World. He had been reputed "gay" in his time, and was down in Mrs. Grundy's black-books. Lord WESTBURY, who had already sat on the woolsack, but had to quit it on account of some equivocal transactions as to patronage, in which his eldest son—an utter scapegrace and since outlawed—had compromised his name, was similarly excluded, from the running, and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER shut himself out by his conscientious scruples about meddling with Church property. But in Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD (now Lord HATHERLEY) Mr. GLADSTONE found the very man he wanted. True, he was not worth much either as a lawyer or a speaker. But he was an awfully respectable person, an Evangelical, (in the lowest sense of the term,) and had himself written some theological treatises of irreproachable dullness and propriety. As regards the Irish Church bill, the choice of Lord HATHERLEY as Chancellor was altogether successful. It was impossible to imagine such a venerable, serious old gentleman with breaking into churches and stealing communion plate.

EFFECT OF MERCY CASES.

But as Chancellor he had legal as well as political functions to discharge, and one of these was to hear heresy cases in the Privy Council, to which they came up on appeal from the Courts below. A few years before, when Lord WESTBURY was Chancellor, and the famous "Essays and Reviews" decision was given, an epitaph was suggested for that serenely philosophic lawyer, recording how he "condemned Hell with costs, and took away from pious members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation." The tide was running that way then, and the Rationalists seemed to be gaining ground alarmingly under cover of a hard legal interpretation of the formularies of the Church. Lord HATHERLEY has conceived it to be his mission to stem the tide and turn it back. On the one hand the Rationalists, on the other the Ritualists, were to be arrested in their course. The Voysey decision, however, might have passed had it not been immediately followed by the Purchas case. Mr. PURCHAS is an eccentric and extravagant Ritualist at Brighton, who, having a church which is his own private property, thought he could safely do anything he liked in the way of Ritual and got-up performances, with costume, incense, genuflexions, candle-sticks, &c., which could hardly be distinguished from those in a Catholic chapel. The Lord Chancellor has persuaded the Privy Council to decide against PURCHAS, and great is the outcry thereat. The three great parties in the Church are the Ritualists or High Church, the Evangelicals or Low Church, and the Broad Church; or as they have been called the Attitudinarians, Platitudinarians, and Latitudinarians. Two of these three, the High Church and Broad Church, resent the Purchas judgment, the former because they hold they have yielded enough, and must draw the line somewhere, and the latter, not because they sympathize with the condemned mummeries and gormandize, but because they feel that the Church can never be kept together without concessions and toleration all round, and that the hard narrowness of the Evangelicals, if erected into law, would equally drive the High Church and Broad Church beyond the pale. Another case in which a High Church clergyman is accused of preaching the corporal divinity of the bread and wine at the communion is expected shortly.

F. J. H.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Slender Hopes of the Negotiations of the International Commission.

From the London Times, March 16.

It would, indeed, be unwise to build sanguine hopes on the negotiations now pending at Washington. We shall be more than gratified if they prove successful. But the obstacles are more apparent than the means of success; and it would be unreasonable to feel any disappointment if the labors of the Commissioners should fail to produce a settlement of the disputes between the two countries. It must, indeed, be remembered that the Commissioners are not charged with the duty of settling these disputes, but only with the task of devising some machinery for their settlement. This may be, and should be, easy so far as regards the Fisheries. In that dispute there is no contention about principles. It is admitted that the Dominion of Canada has proprietary rights over a width of three miles reckoning from the coasts, and the difficulty which so long prevailed in applying this doctrine to gulfs and bays has been removed. All that remains to be done is to agree upon the mode to be pursued by Canada in defending her rights, so as to insure an adequate reservation of them for the inhabitants of the Dominion without unnecessary interference with the fishing vessels of New-England. We cannot suppose the Joint Commission will have much trouble in accomplishing this, and when it shall be accomplished the whole fishery difficulty will be over. It is otherwise with the *Alabama* question. The Joint Commission can do no more than cast about for a proper Court of Arbitration to which it may be referred. The Commissioners themselves have no power to arbitrate, and we fear that if they had they might be found ranged five against five on some crucial principle of the dispute. It is even doubtful whether the Commissioners have the power to prescribe any limits to the questions to be referred to the arbitrators they may recommend, and it is tolerably clear that they cannot draw up any statement of facts which shall be taken as accurate by future judges. They may name arbitrators, and the arbitrators may have power to agree upon an umpire, after which the real business will have a chance of beginning. But it is evident that something out of the process of settlement increases the risk of some obstacles arising to prevent its success. A settlement may come out of it, but it is at present a long way off. We shall be all the more thankful for any good that may result because we are not over-sanguine beforehand; and we believe we express the opinion of all Englishmen who are competent to form a judgment on the composition of a Joint Commission, when we say that, considering the men who form it, we regret that it was not instructed to do something more than perform the preliminary task of devising some machinery which may be adopted for the settlement of the disputes between the two countries.

ROME.

Details of Late Disturbances—Growing Unpopularity of the Papal Government.

Rome (March 11) Correspondence of London Daily News.

I concluded my last letter by stating that the clericals were instigating their faithful partisans to civil strife. We have now the effects of these charitable instigations. The Jesuit preachers who from their pulpits pour forth furious discourses against the actual order of things, and against liberty, seem rather famous for profiting by that liberty which they so vehemently censure. The day before yesterday the Church of the Gesù was crowded with the partisans of the clerical party. Father TOMMASI had been preaching, and his political allusions had been anything but favorable to the Italian Sovereign and people. When the preaching was over, Father TOMMASI, with the sanctum, exclaimed, "And now, beloved brethren, I recommend you a generous *elemosina* in behalf of the Church." A young man, an officer of the National Guard, who had attended the service, dressed *en bourgeois*, exclaimed to a friend of his, "We have had the comedy, now comes the farce." An Ex-Papal *gendarme* caught the words and repeated the observation to all those around him. Just as the young officer was coming out of the church some twenty Papal partisans attacked him with sticks. He defended himself as well as he possibly could. Other Liberals came to his rescue, and finally the Carabineers and Police secured the aggressors. But this was not nothing. Many of the friends of the young National Guard declared they would give a lesson to these clerical fanatics. Accordingly, yesterday morning, while Father TOMMASI was preaching, groups of young men were seen strolling on the square of the Gesù. When the sermon was over the first to appear coming out from the church were a group of Ex-Papal *gendarmes* and Zouaves all armed with stout cudgels. The people in the square commenced hissing and crying, "Down with the Papal partisans, down with the Jesuits!" The Papal partisans, who were now in some strength, descended the flight of stairs leading to the church en masse, and attacked the crowd. All the efforts of the Police agents to separate the combatants proving fruitless, two companies of infantry with mounted bayonets were ordered to disperse the crowd. The officers and Carabiniers succeeded in separating them and arrested some twenty individuals belonging to both parties.

Meanwhile a most dramatic scene took place in the church. The ladies had all fainted. The gates had been closed in order to prevent the people entering the church. Several officers and Police agents alone penetrated into it. An officer was very politely assuring the terrified ladies that he had taken every possible measure for guaranteeing them from any molestation, when Don RAFFAELE DOLLATY, a priest who had just finished saying mass, attacked the Police officer, exclaiming, "Away from this church, excommunicated ruffian!" A Police Inspector ordered the arrest of the priest, and having dressed him up in the clothes of a layman, conveyed him to prison. The streets leading to the church had been closed, and nobody was allowed to pass. All the clerical partisans were accompanied in cabs to their homes, and many a lady who had up to that day looked with horror as an Italian officer, now entreated him to accompany and protect her. Among the people in the church there happened to be three English ladies and one young gentleman. Finding themselves involuntarily in the confusion, they asked a Police officer to escort them to their hotel. When the crowd which stood outside the military cordon saw these English tourists accompanied by the agent, who wore the tricolored sash, it broke out into loud cheering, and made way for them, crying, "Down with the Jesuits!" Long live Protestantism!" (All English are Protestants with the Romans.) The English ladies especially seemed very proud at being made the object of a popular ovation, and bowed graciously right and left. Meanwhile a perquisition had been made in the church itself, and the result was that in the sacristy some dozen were found containing revolvers and axes. At 5 o'clock the crowd had dispersed, and all appeared as quiet as before. But late in the evening a large demonstration, preceded by flags and lighted torches, crossed the Corso, and halted at the Quirinal Palace. Here the people shouted, "Long live the King!" "Long live the Royal Prince!" "We want the Jesuits out of Italy!" "Down with the Jesuits!" After some few minutes the demonstration quitted the Quirinal square and proceeded to the Church of the Gesù, which had been the scene of the morning's row. Hisses and shouts of "Down with the Jesuits!" resounded on every side, but at last the National Guards and troops succeeded in inducing the people to disperse and return to their homes.

The Pope and all his partisans may well be thankful that they have here some ten thousand bayonets in defense of their own lives. Otherwise no one knows what might happen, so great is popular indignation against them.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—A prize-fight, today, between JOHN GROGAN, formerly of Chicago, and MIKE HYDE, ten miles below the city, was won by HYDE in 153 rounds. Time, one hour and fifty-three minutes. A game of baseball between the White Stockings and Southern Club, resulted in a score of 39 for the former to 10 for the latter.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF HON. J. M. HOWARD.

The Ex-Senator Stricken with Apoplexy at his Residence in Detroit.

DETROIT, April 2.—Ex-Senator JACOB M. HOWARD died of apoplexy at 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. HOWARD was stricken down on Friday afternoon at his residence on the corner of Larned and Hastings streets, in this city. He was at the time engaged at work in the grounds attached to his house. He had been assisting some workmen in cutting down quite a large tree which stood near his house, and almost upon the line between his lot and the one adjoining. It was necessary to make the tree fall in a certain direction, so that it might not fall upon his neighbor's house or his own. For this purpose a long rope had been attached near the top of the tree, and when the tree had been nearly chopped off at its base, Mr. HOWARD and the workmen were tugging at the rope to make the tree fall as they desired. Mr. HOWARD said: "Now then, a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and was exerting his physical strength to the utmost, when he was seen to be falling in an unconscious state. Proper medical aid was summoned, when the physicians expressed the opinion that the violent exertion of tugging at the rope had burst a blood vessel in the brain, which had superinduced an apoplectic attack. During the afternoon Mr. HOWARD partially recovered consciousness, when it was discovered that his right side was paralyzed. He could not move his right leg or his right arm, and the patient lingered in that condition for some hours, until the final change ensued and he expired. The sudden death of the Ex-Senator is much regretted by all classes of the community.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Earthquake in San Francisco—Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The weather continues alarmingly dry and warm, and is unfavorable to the crops. JOSEPH H. WILSON, of the steamer *California*, who was tried in the United States Circuit Court for the killing of JAS. BURTAGE, the mate of the vessel, was convicted of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. At 7:47½ to-night, a sharp shock of earthquake was felt, shaking the buildings; a second shock was felt five seconds later. No damage, however, was done, and the people, who ran into the streets, soon returned to their homes. In the billiard match between RUDOLPHE and CYRILLE DION last evening, the former was victor in the sixty-sixth inning, scoring 1,800 against 1,328.

THE WEST.

A Catholic Priest Assaulted by a Lunatic in Ottawa—Ecclesiastic Discipline.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Yesterday, at Ottawa, Ill., Father TESSIER, of the Catholic Church, was suddenly confronted by an insane man named JAMES MORRISSY, who, without warning, commenced firing upon the priest with a revolver. TESSIER immediately turned and ran from his mad assailant. He had run but a few steps when he fell upon his face. MORRISSY ran up to him and placing his revolver within a few inches of his person discharged it five times and then ran away. None of the wounds are fatal. Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, Rector of Christ Church, is to be brought to trial for contumacy in disregarding the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, as pronounced by the Bishop, by which he was tried and convicted for nonconformity.

A Man Choked to Death in a Quarrel.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—CHARLES ROBINSON and CHARLES STEVENSON got into a fight yesterday over a game of pigeon-hole, at Jacksonville, Ill. STEVENSON threw ROBINSON and got one of his thumbs in his mouth, whereupon ROBINSON seized STEVENSON by the throat and choked him to death. ROBINSON was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

Observations Yesterday—Prognostications and Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1871—7½ P. M.—The rising barometer and clearing-up weather, which were reported on Saturday evening in the Lower Mississippi Valley, spread last night rapidly north and eastward. Heavy or light rains were experienced along the Atlantic coast, with snow in the extreme east. The weather this morning was clear in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and still continues so, but with falling barometer, and fresh southwest wind. The clearing-up weather on the Middle and East Atlantic, and lower lakes, is now succeeded by clouds and falling barometer. A heavy fall in the barometer is reported on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that stormy weather, with high winds, will be felt on Lake Michigan; threatening weather on the lower lakes and in the Mississippi Valley, and partially cloudy weather and fresh winds on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Meteorological Observations at Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 2.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 20.80—change, minus 20; thermometer, 15°—no change; relative humidity, 74; wind, north—velocity 14 miles an hour. The wind was south at 7 A. M., south-east at 10, north-east at 2 P. M., and now north. It was very pleasant today, and clear in all directions.

The Coal Question—Probable Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Legislative Coal Investigating Committee will make their final report on Tuesday next. It is well understood that the report will be adverse to the miners in every particular. In that case Gov. GRANT will issue a writ of *quo warranto* compelling the railroads to reduce their toll charges to the rates allowed by their charters. Should they disobey the writ, the Commonwealth will take possession of the Reading, Lehigh Valley and other roads that persist in keeping up their tolls, and keep possession thereof and run them by State authority.

Movements of Gen. Valmaseda in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 2.—Captain-General VALMASEDA has arrived at Santo Espiritus.

Fire in Syracuse—A Strike at the Salt Works.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2.—A supposed incendiary fire last night, in the town of Salina, about three miles from this city, burned three large barns and several other out-buildings, together with fifty tons of hay, a large amount of grain, sixty cows and five horses, belonging to JOHN REED. There is an insurance only on the buildings....A number of salt-boilers and other employes in the salt works struck yesterday because of a reduction of wages. It is expected that the strike will become general, and involve 3,000 workmen.

The Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 1.—The fire on Ward-street was got under control about 1 P. M. The following buildings were burned: WALKER's ship chandlery, insured; SMITH's blacksmith-shop, not insured; a number of wooden buildings owned by GEORGE REDELL, not insured; LAWRENCE's brick building, not insured; two wooden buildings, not insured; a large brick building lately erected by ALLAN BROS., on Water-street, insured for $14,000; a wooden building owned and occupied by JAMES HARRIS as a foundry, insured; and five or six other buildings. The estimated loss is $80,000; insurance, $30,000.

VIGILANTE IN NEVADA.

A Murderer Taken from Jail in Virginia City and Hanged by a Gang of Masked Men.

From the Virginia City Enterprise, March 28.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning ARTHUR PERKINS HEFFNER, or HEFFERNER, confined in the County Jail in this city for the murder of WILLIAM SMITH, in the Intermediate Saloon, three weeks ago to-night, was taken from his cell by a Vigilance Committee and summarily hung by the neck till he was dead. The night was dark, with blustery cold winds, and an occasional half-shroud whirling in sleety eddies around the sides of old Mount Davidson, and the streets were nearly deserted.

The Vigilance Committee assembled at Armory Hall on B-street, about midnight, and as quietly was this done that very few knew what was going on. A guard was stationed at the door, and all who entered had to give a pass-word. Struggling individuals who happened to be passing, or on their way homeward at that late hour, were confronted by the armed sentinels and turned away with the admonition to go along quietly about their business and have nothing to say. As near as we can learn, there were not far from 100 of the Vigilantes assembled, and all were armed with pistols, shotguns and the muskets of the Emmet Guard, which they found and took possession of at the hall.

No long time after midnight, SAM WYCKERSHAM, steward of Young America Engine Co. No. 1, on South C-street, sleeping in the engine-house, was aroused by a man who came there asking if he was steward. SAM replied that he was, and then noticed that this man was masked. "Well, if you are the steward," said he, "take this pistol and go up into the belfry, and if anybody comes to ring the bell on any pretense whatever, you shoot him. Get up there, quick." SAM realized that there was no nonsense in this matter, so making a virtue of necessity, he put on his coat and went up, taking the pistol along. The masked man, with a shotgun, following to see that he did so. He kept poor SAM there in the cold and storm for about an hour and a half, when he was permitted to come down, and the masked man taking the pistol from him, left.

THE ATTACK ON THE JAIL.

Sheriff ATKINSON and Under-Sheriff SHOOTS inform us that they were in bed in their private room, which is in the rear of the Sheriff's office, with a wooden partition between them and the room where the prisoners' cells are, when, about 1 o'clock, as near as they can judge, they were awakened by a knocking at their room door. ATKINSON got out of bed and slid back the bolt of the door, when the door was pushed open, and about a dozen men rushed in, one of them having a lighted candle in his hand. They leveled guns and pistols at the officers, and their spokesman said they had come for PERKINS, and wanted the keys of the cells forthwith. Both peremptorily refused so soon as the object of the raid became known, but the keys STOWER was pulled out of bed and somewhat roughly handled, but he persisted in his refusal, and it was after several minutes' search that the keys were found—they being kept in a pigeon-hole of a desk in the corner of the room. The Sheriff says he thinks there were at least twenty or thirty of these men in the jail, all masked, apparently with handkerchiefs thrown across their faces, and holes cut for their eyes, and all armed with guns or pistols. A portion of them had come in through the rear of the building, and others from the front, the outside iron doors not being closed. They forced the cash door at the entrance to the Sheriff's office with a crowbar, and subsequently that leading into the interior of the jail in a similar manner.

THE PRISONER TAKEN OUT.

After getting possession of the keys a guard of half a dozen men were left in the room with the officers and the rest went directly to the cell where ARTHUR PERKINS was confined together with MOSES REMINGTON, who shot his wife a week or so ago. They told PERKINS they had come for him and that he must dress himself and go along with them to be hanged. While dressing he protested that they were doing wrong in this matter, as he never intended to kill SARAH—"It was an accident." A few questions were asked him relative to his incendiary crimes, but he denied them, speaking especially of the burning of Invincible Hose house, asserting that when that fire occurred he was playing billiards with others in the Washoe Billiard Saloon. He had some difficulty about getting his boots on, and was told that he would not need them, as he was to mount the horse. While there was a party of some forty Vigilantes in front of the jail and pearling B-street between Union and Taylor streets, while a similar detachment was at the rear of the jail, and occupying A-street. By this time, quite a number of spectators were gathered on B-street, curiously watching the proceedings and evidently expecting to see the prisoner hung on the spot. But this they were disappointed, for PERKINS was taken out the back way upon A-street. The Sheriff thinks it was about half an hour from the time the Vigilantes passed out with PERKINS before some of them came back, and speaking to the guard left there, they all left. The officers then went to PERKINS' cell, locked it, and put the keys again. REMINGTON was much frightened.

AT THE GALLOWS.

The Vigilantes, with their prisoner, allowing no one to follow them, marched along A-street to Sutton-avenue, and thence up to the Ophir mine, where stands a small building over one of the shafts of that Company. From the front of this building, some twelve feet from the ground, a beam projects, beneath which is a pit or cavity some six or seven feet in depth, with a car-track at the surface, formerly used in running out cars or tubs loaded with ore from the shaft, to be dumped into the cars in the cut beneath. A piece of board was placed across this upper car-track, and on this PERKINS was made to stand while a rope they had brought along was passed over the beam overhead and a noose at the end adjusted about the neck of the doomed man. We are told that PERKINS appeared firm and collected and did not make any confession, merely mentioning something about his relatives. We hear also that when the smart board upon which he stood was removed, he gave a spring upward at the same time, making his fall still greater.

About 4 o'clock, Policemen POTTER and MCCREARY, and JOHN STOUT, on searching for the body, found it still suspended where the Vigilantes left it. The hands and feet were tied, a towel was bound across the eyes, and pinned to the left lapel of his coat was a small piece of paper which was written on the following: "Arthur Perkins—Committee No. 601." These officers came away, leaving the body as they found it, and notifying Coroner SIMONS, that officer went with J. W. WILSON, the undertaker, about 6 o'clock, taking a coffin along, and brought the body to an undertaking establishment, where it was visited by hundreds of people. The body was afterward allowed to be taken away by some women to a house further down on B-street, where, with the assistance of some male friends of deceased, the body was prepared for burial. The funeral will take place from there at 2 P. M. today.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner SIMONS held an inquest in the matter yesterday afternoon. Dr. GIBBS testified that on examination of the body he found the neck not broken, therefore deceased must have died from strangulation. (In hanging, the fall was evidently six or seven feet.) Another witness testified that deceased was born on board the ship *Arthur Perkins* at sea, between Panama and San Francisco, while on the way to California.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was to the effect that deceased was between twenty and twenty-four years, and that no name to the death on the 28th day of March, 1871, from strangulation by hands unknown, in the City of Virginia, Storey County, Nevada.

Electrical Phenomenon.

The telegraph operator at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, writes to the Santa Fé Post, the following:

"A most singular electrical phenomenon took place on the telegraph line running into this city yesterday, (Feb. 22). On returning from dinner, I noticed an unusual strength of electricity on the line. This continued to increase in a wonderful manner. The main battery—that is, the battery which generates the electricity for working the entire wire—was entirely disconnected from the line; the operating key was then thrown open, which is exactly the same as breaking the wire and leaving the two ends about three inches of an inch apart. The line had become so heavily charged with electricity that the current passed between the two points, emitting a most beautiful and brilliant light, at times nearly as large as a candle blaze, but much more intense, accompanied with a hissing sound similar to escaping gas, and a strong sulphurous smell. I placed pieces of paper between the two points, but this did not stop the wonderful flow of electricity which passed through the paper, burning little round holes as the paper was moved. This singular phenomenon lasted nearly two hours, when it gradually died away. The same circumstance took place in Las Vegas and Fort Union. The same thing has been known to occur on Western wires before, but is very uncommon, and generally, if not always, during a high wind. I should judge the current was equal to a thousand cups of battery. We use, to work the wire, about thirty-five."

CONNECTICUT.

Tammany Tricks to be Resorted to in Favor of English.

Hordes of New-York Repeaters Rallying at All Points.

REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL AND VIGILANT.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" and Other Ruffians in the Field.

Tweed, Sweeny & Co.'s Hirelings Assembling at the American Club-House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., April 2—Evening.—The train from New-York this evening brought in another gang of Tammany repeaters, sent here by TWEED, SWEENY and Co. On the same train with them was GEO. A. STEVENS, a nephew of Gov. ENGLISH, and Deputy Sheriff of New-Haven; also JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman of the New-Haven Town Committee, ANDREW CALLAHAN, formerly executive messenger of Gov. ENGLISH, who for some time past has held an office under Tammany, in New-York,

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Richmond fell six years ago today.

Kansas City, Mo., is agitated over a case of body-snatching just discovered.

North Carolina papers advocate the re-establishment of the whipping-post.

Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, has so far recovered his health as to be able to attend to business.

Judge H. C. NEWCOMB, of Indianapolis, declined the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior because of the smallness of the salary.

Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, who went to Florida from Georgetown, Mass., in pursuit of health, has accepted the office of superintendent of public schools there.

Gov. SENTER, of Tennessee, was quite severely injured on the 23d ult., by the fall of a horse which he was riding and which became unmanageable.

A physician in Omaha has been dangerously poisoned by a needle which penetrated his finger while he was making a post-mortem examination.

A New-Yorker on Thursday sent $110 to Washington for the Conscience Fund, explaining that in making his income return he had not included his wife's, for which he is responsible.

A daughter of Mayor BELDEN, of Galesburg, Ill., broke her arm while playing croquet, on Thursday last, being thrown to the ground by catching her foot in an arch.

Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET visited the Mississippi Legislature a few days ago, and was, by resolution, invited within the bar of the House of Representatives.

Six years ago today the American people were more jubilantly joyful than they ever have been since, or probably, ever will be again.

It is asserted to be a fact that a man in Delaware kept a negro girl in slavery up to week before last, when, she being too sick to be of use to him, he gave her her freedom and ten cents to take her to New-Castle. She died there in forty-eight hours after her arrival.

A gentleman in Washington remarked the other day that he feared Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, is making the same mistake that ANDREW JOHNSON did; that he is trying to get the Democratic Party to come to him, while he is going to that party all the while.

The huge upper jawbone and part of the head of a mastodon, found near Chillicothe, Ohio, last Summer, have been taken to Columbus, and the State is invited to buy them. They are said to be remnants of the largest animal of the mastodon kind yet discovered.

A Virginia white woman recently sold her daughter to a neighbor, a cripple, for his wife, taking in exchange a cow. A few days after the daughter became dissatisfied, and the old lady went after her and took her home again, refusing, however, to return the cow.

A New-Hampshire widow, who sold a neighbor some hay and then concluded that she had not charged him enough, ordered him away when he came for it, and on his refusal to go, attacked him with a cudgel, and pulled his hair until by flight he saved himself from annihilation.

The mother of a twelve-year old boy, who had been whipped by his school-teacher in Lincoln Township, Penn., recently went to the school-house with some of her female friends, called the teacher out, and beat him with some rods she had plaited together for the purpose. The teacher has commenced legal proceedings against her.

The Concord *Republican* prints at the head of its columns the arms of New-Hampshire, but we believe it has never yet explained why the ship in the centre should be on the point of launching into the hay-field on the left, when the trout-brook on the right is ready to receive it.

A special committee of the Pennsylvania Senate is once more considering the border war claims. The Legislature is not asked to pay these claims by the people of Chambersburg, but to define their status and their relation to the State and National Governments, and to provide for their readjudication in such manner as will be just to all concerned.

Tennessee reports another claimant to the title of the champion old lady—DINAH VICK, widow of a revolutionary patriot, who is one hundred and ten years old, and whose division, a Nashville paper says, can look back beyond the long roll of a century, and gather the garlands of her girlhood from the very cradle of the Republic.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee is to be held in Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday next. It is hoped President GRANT will be able to be present. Gens. Sherman, Meade, Belknap, Pope, Hayes, Cox and Gresham, and Admiral Porter have promised to respond to toasts at the banquet on the evening of the 7th. Gen. FORER will deliver the welcoming address on Thursday morning.

Judge H. H. LEAVITT, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, retired from his position on the 1st inst. He accepted a complimentary banquet from the members of the Bar, in Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair, and was rendered more pleasant by eloquent speeches by Hon. HENRY STANBERY, Hon. W. S. GROESBECK and others.

The Committee appointed by the Baptist Church at Buchanan, Va., announce that after a careful investigation of the mysterious occurrences at the house of its pastor, Rev. G. C. THRESHER, for several months past, they find no ground for the conclusion that any of these manifestations result from superhuman agency. It seems to be agreed that a little girl, a member of Mr. THRESHER'S household, and a member of the church, has been the prominent actor, if not the only one engaged in the mischief.

Senator STEVENSON declared that only about half a dozen cases of violence occurred in Kentucky during his administration as Governor. To show that he has been misinformed, or not informed, the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* publishes what it says is a partial list of cases of violence which occurred during that time. These number 115, and include shootings and whippings, but do not include expulsions from homes by threats or apprehensions of violence.

The contract to furnish artificial legs to mutilated Virginia soldiers has been awarded by the Governor and other officers to an ex-Confederate soldier, who, it is said, was the first rebel soldier to lose a leg in the war. It was shot away at the battle of Philippi, June 3, 1861, and time years ago he invented an artificial limb to meet his own necessities. There are two or three hundred persons in the State who will receive the benefit of the act under which this contract is awarded.

A new brick arch twenty feet long, twelve feet wide and fourteen feet high, caved in upon six workmen at Rochester, on Thursday, as they were removing the timbers which had temporarily supported it. Their fellow-workmen hastened to release them, and one by one they were taken out, considerably bruised and cut, but not seriously injured. They were found in all positions, and had it not been for the timbers, which prevented the whole body of the bricks from falling upon them, it is probable that all would have been killed.

Ex-Congressman ELA has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which he denies that he, through disappointment, worked against the election of the Republican candidate in the First District of New-Hampshire. He attributes the defeat to party disorganization, apathy, bad management, and to the opposition of the Anti-Prohibitionists to the nominee for Governor. He also says that in consequence of the protracted drouth of last year, taxes were harder to pay than for ten years before, and that this contributed to increase the dissatisfaction.

A Georgia paper, which believes in telling a strong story when it attempts to tell one at all, relates one in effect as follows: A county Tax Collector in Alabama collected a large amount, gave it to his wife, and then said he must be absent from home for several days. He left, she hid the money, and at night three masked men broke into the house and demanded the money. She refused to give it up or tell where it was. Failing to force her to tell the hiding-place, they searched for it and found it, and then ordered her to get them some supper. Busying herself with this forced task, she conceived the idea of poisoning them, and thus preserving at once the money and her husband's honor. She slipped some arsenic in the coffee, they drank heartily and fell dead shortly afterward. Then she stripped their disguises off, and found that two of the villains were strangers, but the third was her husband. Tableau.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 30, 1871. The record is an official one from the plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACCOMBS, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One public library, east side of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, three stories, 198 by 114; material Lockport limestone; Lenox Library Association, owner.

One church, south side of Forty-second-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, two stories, 78 by 92; three brick; Trustees of the Church of the Covenant, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Lexington-avenue, four stories, 22.5 by 51.6; THOS. BRASTER, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, four stories, 75 by 45; THOS. HANSON, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, four stories, 22.5 by 51.6; THOS. BRASTER, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-first-street, four stories, 20 by 43; MORAN & ARMSTRONG, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Forty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories and basement, 20 by 83; Mr. WILKINS, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-first-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20.10 by 58; DAVID CHRISTIE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-first-street, 120 feet 10 inches east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20.10 by 48; JAMES MONGHEY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 188 Chrystie-street, five stories, 24 by 55; H. PATTERSON, owner.

BRICK.

Five first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, three stories, 18 by 45; HUGH MEEHAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue, two stories, 25 by 34; FRANK FELTER, owner.

One First-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue; FRANK JORDAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 75 feet west of Eighth-avenue, four stories, 27.4 by 52; H. H. MCCORMACK, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 3 Franklin-street, three stories, 25.3 by 40; THOMAS MALIN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Charlton-street, four stories, 24 by 38.8; WM. CLEARY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, four stories, by 45; MARY MCGOWAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Tenth-avenue; JOHN WASSELL, owner.

Three tenement houses, north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; NICHOLAS H. MOORE, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 507 and 507 East Fifteenth-street, five stories, 25 by 64 by 60; CHAS. H. REYNOLDS, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 389 and 389 East Seventy-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; EDWARD MARSHNER, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue four stories, 25 by 55; WM. MORGAN, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 276 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 55; THOMAS CONNERS, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; B. L. BUCHANAN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; MARIUS L. O'DONNELL, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 441 West Thirty-sixth-street, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 82; WERNER WILHELM, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 325 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 82; A. BAMERNACH and L. HABLFORD, owners.

Two stores and tenements, south-west corner of Broome and Cannon streets; four stories, 20.3 and 25 by 43 and 50; JOHN H. KAHM, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Seventeenth-street, 162 feet east of Avenue B, five stories, 50 by 85; S. W. ASHEIM, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Sixteenth-street, 103 feet east of Avenue B, five stories, 25 by 85; S. W. ASHEIM, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Division and Gerard streets, five stories, 25 by 70; WM. SIMPSON, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, four stories, 25 by 87; H. W. SCHMIDT, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 51 Columbia-street, five stories, 25 by 60; S. SOLOMON and E. KATZENBERG, owners.

One first-class store, No. 135 West Thirty-fifth-street, four stories, 26 by 85; AUGUSTUS FAREN, owner.

One first-class store, No. 61 East Twelfth-street, five stories, 25 by 25.6; JULIUS SHUBERTH, owner.

Two second-class stores, south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Broadway, one story, 21 by by JOHN L. GRIFFIN, owner.

One second-class store, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 180 feet east of First-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; HENRY AUSTIN, owner.

Two factories, Nos. 231 and 239 Tenth-avenue, five stories, 21.3 by 40; ABRAM AYERS, owner.

One factory, Nos. 230 and 232 West Forty-third-street, three stories, 50 by 90; G. & F. B. MINTON, owners.

One factory, No. 217 West Fifteenth-street, one story, 25 by 40; G. PALMER, owner.

One factory, No. 427 West Sixteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 37; WILLIAM BARDELL, owner.

One workshop, No. 73 Green-street, (rear,) one story, 21 by 19; EMORESSER & DUPARQUET, owners.

One stable, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet West of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 30 by 24; J. T. WILLIAMS, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 20; JOHN WASSELL, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 18 by 80; JOSEPH CONLEY, owner.

One stable, south side of Twenty-eighth-street, 450 feet west of Seventh-avenue, three stories, 24.6 by 120; New-York Transfer Company, owners.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 28; CHARLES A. STODDARD, owner.

One workshop No. 24 New Chambers-street, two stories, 25 by 20; AMELIA ADAMSON, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings.....	29	Second-class dwellings.	6
Public buildings.....	2	Tenement-houses.....	16
Lime-stone fronts.....	1	Stores and tenements..	12
Brown-stone fronts.....	20	First-class stores.....	3
Brick fronts.....	5	Second-class stores.....	1
Frame buildings.....	1	Factories.....	4
Library.....	1	Work-shops.....	2
Church.....	1	Stables.....	4
First-class dwellings...	20		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 30, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store and offices, Nos. 63 and 65 Murray-street, four stories, 25 by 98, damaged by fire, to be repaired; Astor estate, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 214 Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 40, store to be made on first floor; J. H. HALSEY, owner.

One brick store, No. 322 Hudson-street, three stories, 24.8 by 40, new store-front to be built; G. W. GRIFFIN, owner.

One brick store, No. 48 Mercer-street, four stories, 25 by 50, extension on rear 25 by 25, 40 feet high; CHAS. A. HERBERTON, owner.

One brick store, No. 9 Lennox-street, four stories, 19 by 41, extension in rear 19 by 45, 15 feet high; JAMES W. WEBB, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 170 and 172 Varick-street, three stories, 20 by 40, one story to be added to each house; WM. CLEARY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 125 First-avenue, three stories, 24.4 by 40, story to be added and store made on first floor; MARY CUMMERSKY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 206 Seventh-street, two stories and attic, 22 by 32, half story to be added; ISAAC WERNICH, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 38 West Forty-third-street, three stories, 22 by 40, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; S. WEBER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 238 Broome-street, four stories, 25 by 72, extension on rear 6 by 8, 12 feet high and store made in front; SAMUEL ENGLE, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 416 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, one and a half stories, 20 by 28, one half-story to be added; JOHN CAHILL, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 424 Greenwich-street, two stories and attic, 25 by 38, one half-story to be added and extension on rear 23 by 42, 24 feet high; Z. WEST, owner.

One brick store, No. 104 Fulton-street, four stories, 25 by 80, extension on rear 15 by 9, 40 feet high; EVERDELL & SONS, owners.

One brick dwelling, No. 31 Bowery, three stories, 20 by 48, one story to be added and extension on rear 15 by 8, 45 feet high; DON BROTHERS, owners.

One brick piano-forte warehouse and workshop, No. 55 Mercer-street, five stories, 25 by 45, one story to be added; GROVESTEEN & FULLER, owners.

One brick dwelling, No. 50 Macdougal-street, two stories and basement, 22 by 40, one story to be added; ABRAHAM BOGARDUS, owner.

One brick store, No. 120 Fulton-street, three stories, 25 by 100, building to be connected with adjoining building by arches on second and third floors; TREDWELL & JARMAIN, owners.

One brick dwelling, No. 62 East Broadway, three and a half stories, 22 by 40, one story to be made in basement; HENRY FACEN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 261 Greenwich-street, three stories and attic, 20 by 45, store to be made on first floor and extension on rear 9 by 12, 14 feet high; A. B. EMBURY, owner.

One brick store, No. 801 Hudson-street, three stories, 18 by 50, extension on rear 15 by 20, 12 feet high and store made in front; GUILAN V. QUILLARD, owner.

One brick factory, No. 111 East Thirteenth-street, three stories, 20 by 40, one story to be added and repaired where damaged by fire; Mr. GROTE, owner.

One brick store, No. 48 Beaver-street, five stories, 25 by 120, to be remodeled; estate of J. OSBORN, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 163 Bleecker-street, four stories, 22 by 60, building to be remodeled; JAMES WALLACE, owner.

One brick factory, No. 18 Gansevoort-street, five stories, 20.4 by 45.6, building to be remodeled and altered for a tenement-house; R. F. B. HASTON, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 30, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Fulton-street, rear, No. 61, ROBERT COLGATE, owner; walls cracked, and settled, coping loose.

Barclay-street, No. 94, H. HOFFOCK, owner; unsafe rear wall.

William-street, No. 64, A. B. MONTANT, owner; coping stone loose and unsafe.

Second-street, No. 312, GEO. WISSENBRUCH, owner; front piers bulged and crossed.

East Seventy-eighth-street, 70 feet west of Third-avenue, JNO. M. ALIMER, owner; foundation settled.

Beekman-street, No. 71, H. H. WORTHINGTON, owner; unsafe gutter.

Ching-street, No. 419, M. BRADLEY, owner; front bulged, unsafe roof, &c.

West Twenty-eighth-street, No. 238, JOHN M. HEXER, owner; unsafe building caused by excavation adjoining.

Burling-slip, No. 2, J. B. CORGROVE, owner; coping unsafe.

Leonard-street, No. 161, F. GIBBONS, agent; roof leaks, &c.

Greenwich-street, No. 495, G. B. MILLER, owner; front wall unsafe.

Canal-street, north-west corner of Mott, WAGNER, SCHNEIDER & CO., owners; damaged by fire, walls left standing, dangerous, unsafe.

Mott-street, No. 101, W. H. MILLER, owner; damaged by fire, front walls and floor being dangerous, unsafe.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Depeyster-street, No. 26, W. F. Cary, owner; Pine-street, No. 66, R. E. Shay, owner; Maiden-lane, No. 7, Mrs. Rich, owner; Pearl-street, No. 130, Jno. R. Stevens, owner; Pearl-street, No. 122, R. S. Lugues, owner; Laight-street, No. 37, J. C. Bailey, agent, owner; Water-street, No. 152, L. Sylvester, owner; Maiden-lane, No. 60, S. Nichols, owner; Maiden-lane, No. 62, Wm. Wallace, owner.

A Little Girl Nearly Buried Alive—The Clergyman at the Funeral Discovers That She is in a Trance.

From the Milwaukie Wisconsin, March 28.

A little daughter of a cigar-maker, named DUBEN, living on Teutonia-street, having apparently died or croup the day previous, was on Saturday last arrayed for the grave and placed in the coffin, and friends came to the funeral. Rev. JOHN RADTKE, pastor of the Lutheran Church of St. John, on Prentice-street, came to conduct the funeral services, and placing his hand on the forehead of the supposed corpse while the friends were assembling, he felt it to be slightly warm. He had the arrangements for burial stayed, and it was soon discovered that the warmth was that of life, the blood still circulating. It is supposed as if reanimation was coming on, restoratives were then used, and whether by their means or in the course of nature, the result was that life returned in fullness, and with it constant disappearance of the malady, till the little girl is now out of danger and will soon be about again. We have been unable to learn positively the name of the physician who gave the certificate of death, or whether such certificate was given.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Curtis, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Laperle, Jr., vs. Laperle.	31	In re Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
2	Lesly vs. Fisk, Jr.	35	Murray vs. Cannon.
3	Carey vs. Grant.	36	Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
4	Pistor vs. Brundrett.	37	In re Dutt.
5	The People, &c., Davies vs. Sands.	38	In re Protestant Episcopal Public School.
6	The People, &c. vs. Sands.	39	Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
7	Same vs. Same.	40	Anderson vs. Glanville Woolen Co.
8	Same vs. Same.	41	Kroeger vs. Kornieg.
9	Same vs. Same.	42	American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
10	Barry vs. Fisher.	43	Kinney vs. Scofield.
11	Amos vs. Russell.	44	Boller vs. Connolly.
12	Paine vs. Levy.	45	Hartshorne vs. Taylor.
13	Von Keller vs. Schmidt.	46	Saunders vs. The Executors of Reynolds.
14	In re Tallman.	47	Smith vs. Reynolds.
15	Michel vs. Stelzer.	48	Hiler vs. Stokes.
16	Mercereau vs. Bridge.	49	Spookwell vs. Bates.
17	Butterworth vs. Dowling.	50	Fowler vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
18	Hodges vs. Cutler.	51	Same vs. Same.
19	Fowler vs. Wood.	52	Jones vs. Cronan.
20	Van Wyck vs. Stewart.	53	Tubbs vs. Lynch.
21	Graham vs. Kavanagh.	54	Hoffman vs. Kinkley.
22	Marvin vs. Lewis.	55	Bonus vs. Burrows.
23	Gilman vs. Healy.	56	In re Carpenter vs. The Harmony Fire Insurance Co.
24	In re Benson.	57	Conover vs. Conover.
25	In re Hudson S. Co.	58	In re The National Railway and Trust Co. vs. Admin.
26	In re Harlem Railroad Co.	59	American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
27	Crowley vs. Smith.		
28	Closson vs. Skidmore.		
29	Tracy vs. Cadle.		
30	Gilman vs. Healy.		
31	In re Benson.		
32	Hathaway vs. Hubbard.		
33	Fisk, Jr. vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
93	Lester vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.	128½	Proal vs. Frost.
57	Koehler vs. Frank et al.	309	Houldsworth et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
57	Emmett vs. Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Co.	215	Mowrey vs. Ferris.
181	Bonney et al. vs. Maxwell, Jr.	163	Burke vs. Wagstaff et al.
183	Wood vs. James.	167	Spencer vs. New Haven Steam-boat Co.
189	Van Buren vs. Hastings.	25	(R. C.)—McMahon vs. Connecticut Life Insurance Co.
191	Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.	229	(R. C.)—Fogleseng vs. Goldrick et al.
81	Nolan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.	109½	Lasar vs. The Fleetwood Publishing Co.
141	Hopkins vs. Mockiln.	217½	Shafer et al. vs. Metabart.
198	Dun, Receiver, &c., vs. Grover.	223½	Gerding vs. Kobbe.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
244	(R. C.)—Klink vs. Melly, Sheriff, &c.	226	Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246	(R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	228	Coleman et al. vs. Tucker et al.
1339	Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Ex'r, &c.	229	Osgood et al., Receivers, &c., vs. McKnight.
222½	Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.	64	Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
128½	(R. C.)—Tallmus vs. Wright et al.	1095	Klingsmann vs. Lebiard.
192	Bisbee vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	245	Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
200	Breed et al. vs. Stanford.	66	(R. C.)—Wight vs. Boone.
186	Heine vs. Meyer.	76	Sloane vs. Elmes.
82	Thurman vs. Taylor.	208	Stubbes vs. Dialyzing Co.
144½	Wilson vs. Sylvers et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

First Monday Calendar called at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
251	Coultas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	203	Gallagher vs. Dangan et al.
176	Fullerton et al. vs. Wallace et al.	163	Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
83	Smargie vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	229	Disch vs. Kern et al.
207	Morton vs. Third-ave. Rail Road Co.	215	Burger vs. Croner.
187	Holmes et al. vs. Roberts.	227	Cassens vs. Handyside et al.
221	Lamont, Ex'r, &c., et al. vs. Brehm.	190	Delaware, Lack. and Western R. R. Co. vs. Packer et al.
222	Merchants' Nat. Bank of Memphis vs. Cardozo et al.	278	Meyer vs. Agtel et al.
50	Hope Mu. Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.	231	Bacta admr. vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
		237	Rost vs. Collins, intpleaded, &c.
		277	O'Sullivan vs. Mitchell.

Part III.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1358	Smith et al. vs. Miller.	622	Polak vs. Bunce.
570	Morgenthau et al. vs. Mackey et al.	624	Resch, Jr., &c., vs. Hirt and wife.
180½	Kobbe vs. Gerding.	224	Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.
275	French vs. Wheeler et al.	268	Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
240	Koehler vs. Stewart.	230	Blake vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
234	Wilson et al. vs. Leach et al.	120	Tallman vs. Wilkes.
235	Fullmer vs. Clark.	206	Henderson vs. Mahoney.
209	Kutch et al. vs. Tallmadge.	423	Glaney, adm'r, &c., vs. Cen. Park & E. R. R. Co.
52	Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	168	Sheridan vs. Gilmey et al.
142	Johnson vs. Murphy.	262	Mitchell vs. Dix.
264	Klein vs. Young.		
612	Staples vs. Erben.		
616	Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.		

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Conway vs. Dana et al.	1	Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
709	Bristaker vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	711	Hammerstein vs. Mc. Sargan.
1259	Townsend vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.	354	Calkin vs. Allen.
843	Harrison et al. vs. Thomson.	1	Frankle et al. vs. Hawver.
844	Sinclair vs. Letts.	357	Schlesinger et al. vs. Daily.
845	Squier et al. vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	452	Watson vs. Michels et al.
526	Schmidt vs. Calm et al.	1	Mandeville vs. Sage.
874	Same vs. Same.	1	Mandeville vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Sol down Demur.

Nos.		Nos.	
824	Hughes vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	1	Pell vs. Wadsworth.
815	Sargent vs. Burk.	632	Heyman vs. Fiston et al.
1	Warren vs. Adams.	863	Packham vs. Read et al.
1	Moore vs. Koechler.	868	Schlesinger vs. Meyers.
1	Bliss vs. Vanderveer.	864	Miller et al. vs. Hopkins.
1	Bandell vs. Bandell.	866	Meadowcroft vs. Gibbons.
225	Bank of North Am. vs. Raynor.	866	Krayenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
		867	Polk vs. Parr.

COMMON PLEAS.

Strictly Ordered.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Frost vs. Jennis.	1	Hayes vs. Rogers.
1	Rosenthal vs. Homberg.	1	Driscoll vs. McCabe.
77	Treadwell et al. vs. Thompson.	31	Seebels vs. Gisbel.
78	Osborne vs. Williams.	1	Stevens et al. vs. Cornell.
1	Tuska vs. Tuska.	1	Same vs. Same.
1	Chandler et al. vs. Ex'r.	68	Arpe et al. vs. Austin et al.
1	Vickers vs. Hutchings.	1	Same vs. Same.
57	Mary vs. Cromwell.	1	Same vs. Same.
66	Tyndall vs. Brown, Jr.	1	Same vs. Same.
		1	Same vs. Same.
		1	Same vs. Same.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls..... 7 | Spirits Turp., bbls... 69
Beef, bbls..... 1 | Resin, bbls..... 224
Beef, tcs., hfbbls..... 130 | Tar, bbls..... 220
Beeswax, pkls..... 93 | Pitch, bbls..... 7,112
Butter, pkls..... 1,065 | Pork, bbls..... 1,719
Cheese, pkls..... 2,277 | Beef, pkls..... 403
Flour, bbls..... 8,207 | Lard, pkls..... 1,256
Wheat, bushels..... 31,400 | Butter, pkls..... 4,800
Corn, bushels..... 17,500 | Cheese, pkls..... 1,200
Malt, bushels..... 1,600 | Grease, pkls..... 20
Barley, bushels..... 1,800 | Lard, kegs..... 684
Rye, bushels..... 200 | Hops, bales..... 1,277
Flaxseed, bushels..... 1,000 | Starch, pkls..... 20
Peas, bushels..... 200 | Tobacco, pkls..... 1,200
Beans, bushels..... 200 | Tobacco, bales & cs. 1,377
Hemp, bales..... 8 | Whiskey, bbls..... 1,200
Rice, pkls..... 1,200 | Wool, bales..... 1,200
Flax, tns..... 100 | Wool, pkls..... 451
Leather, sides..... 1,000 | Do. hides..... 1,000

The exports of domestic stocks and cash as reported at the Manhattan Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

Shipped this day, City of Limerick, for Liverpool—1,451 bales Cotton, 304 boxes Cheese, 200 lcs. Beef, 100 pkgs. Pork, 20,000 Shelled Walnuts, 600 bbls. Oil-cake, &c.

By the Bark Sunset, for Liverpool—220 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 15,700 Shingles, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, &c.

By the Bark The Queen, for Antwerp—70 bales Cotton, 200 Hides.

By the Bark The Queen, for Amsterdam—70 bales Cotton, 200 Hides.

By the Bark Adams, for Hamburg—4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the Bark Adams, for Bremen—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Countess of Dunmore, for Hamburg—4,171 cases Cartridges, 1,000 loose Rifles, 91 cases Gunpowder.

ASHES—Commerce quiet at old prices. We quote Pots at $7 12½@7 25 and Pearls at $7 50@7 62½ per 100 lbs., including 200 bbls. Pearls sold at basis of $7 50.

COFFEE—Has been dull since our last, at unaltered prices. We quote Java at 16c. @22c.; Maracaibo, 14@15c.; Laguayra, 14@15c.; Rio, 12½@13½c.; Jamaica, 15@16c.; Ceylon, 21@22c.; Costa Rica, 17½@18c.; Cuba, 13½@14c.; Mexican, 16c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½@14c.; Gurzoot, 12c.@13c.; San Domingo, 12½@13c.; Rio, 12½@14c.

Sales of Coffee at New-York, April 1.

	Bags.	Price.
Rio and Santos, bags.....	17,500	37½
Maracaibo, bags.....	10,611	1,000
Laguayra, bags.....	1,000	37½
Java, bags.....	1,000	1,000
Ceylon, bags.....	1,000	1,000
Mocha, bags.....	1,000	1,000
Java, Government, bags.....	113	1,000
Java, mats.....	31,200	20,000
Sumatra, mats.....	1,000	1,000
Costa Rica, bags.....	1,000	1,000
Maracaibo, bags.....	1,000	1,000

COTTON—Has been very dull to early delivery, and buyers have had an existing advantage as to price, as sales, last week, including 900 bales to shippers, are said to average lower, and it is hard to specify the same at about previous figures; sales, 3,600 bales, including 1,000 bales on the spot, at 21½c. for Middling, 1,000 bales of Low Middling, including last evening's, at 20½c., and 1,000 bales of Middling, delivered in April, as low as 21 11-16c., and 1,000 bales at 21 13-16c., 500 bales at 21¾c., July, 300 bales at 22c., 1,000 bales at 21 15-16c., May, 1,000 bales at 21 13-16c., 500 bales at 21 15-16c., May, 1,000 bales at 21 15-16c., 500 bales at 21 13-16c.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE NERVOUS MAN, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert Rinngold, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Annie Deland and Miss Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Wetal, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
"THE FOOL'S REVENGE." Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near Broadway.
IRRESEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Bella and Miss Clarkson.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUTO, SKETCHES, &c. Chameleon by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Le gard.

STADT THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN (German Opera.) Leading character by Miss Lichtenau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
59th-st., near Lexington-av.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum 4
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Ten copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The Weekly Times, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 8
Ten copies, one year 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements 25 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, 50th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, 50th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 75 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 50 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 75 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 56 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 1,235 Third-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DEXTER, HAWES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Wall-street, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris Central Committee seem to be anticipating an attack from Versailles. On Friday night 10,000 troops were in the Bois de Boulogne and large numbers were bivouacked in the Champs Elysées, and the western gates of the city were closed. The *Official Journal* of the Commune declares that the object of the revolution is to guarantee the perpetuity of the Republic, and that Paris renouncing independence will still be the head of France. There is a movement on foot to disarm those national guards who do not recognize the authority of the Committee. The abolition of inheritance of property is advocated by Communist journals. A new election has been ordered to fill the vacancies in the Communal Council. The Versailles Government is still collecting forces, and has now an army of eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. The outposts of this army have been pushed within a hundred yards of the ramparts of Paris, and a considerable force is concentrated on the heights of Chantillon. Circulation in and about Paris is said to be perfectly free to persons not bearing arms.

The bill for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire was received in the Reichstag, on Saturday, and referred to a special committee. A motion made that the Polish territories be not included in the Empire was rejected. Prince BISMARCK explained the Government policy toward France, and said it was the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of Republican France. The Emperor had decided not to interfere unless German interests were endangered, when effectual action would be taken.... A heated debate has occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath, on army matters, as a wide division of opinion exists on the Governmental proposition to raise a fresh contingent of recruits. The House rejected a motion to adjourn, on Saturday, and will resume the discussion today.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate Saturday. The day was occupied in the House with a debate on the bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. Among its opponents were Messrs. WADDELL and SHOBER of North Carolina, who went on the old arguments that the outrages in the South were exaggerated and were not beyond the control of State authorities, and that Congress had no power under the Constitution to interfere in the matter. The measure was advocated by ELLIOTT and RAINEY, colored members from South Carolina, HAWLEY of Illinois, and others. The discussion was continued in the evening.

GENERAL.

Connecticut opens the April election today, and its verdict is awaited with interest. Tomorrow Michigan will elect a Judge of its Supreme Court and fill the vacancy in its representation in Congress, by choosing a member from the Fourth District. Wisconsin also elects tomorrow a Judge of its Supreme Court, and Florida holds a special election on certain proposed amendments to its Constitution. On Wednesday Rhode Island will elect its Governor, and the State officers, and the members of its Legislature. The only other election of note to be held this month is the special election in West Virginia, on Thursday, 27th, on the proposed amendment to its Constitution removing political disabilities for participation in the rebellion. Statistical information in relation to previous elections in these States, and complete lists of the present nominations have been given in the TIMES.

ADAM ZULCH, a German, shot himself on Saturday in Boston, and left a note asking that his body be brought to this City for interment. His motive is unknown.

Mexican advices to the 24th ult. state that the Congress is at a dead-lock. The opposition have a majority, but are unable to use it, as the Juarez Deputies leave the hall and prevent a quorum. Compulsory attendance of members is unconstitutional. The Fusionists have been partly defeated, and the chances of JUAREZ are strengthened, and the army at the capital adhere to the President. The Salazar quarrel is unimportant. Ex-Gov. CHACON ran away after an encounter between both factions. Congress has admitted a bill granting freedom of the ballot. MANRIQUE has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. ROMERO will probably come to Washington as Minister, and PATNO assume Ministry of Finance.

The Canadian Postmaster-General announces that the rumors of misconduct by the Red River troops are unfounded. A debate had ensued in the Dominion House of Commons on a motion to consider the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. The result was the founding of a more stringent bill, which passed a first reading. The Canadian Government have ordered that hereafter coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all grains, and the meal therefrom, shall be admitted free of duty.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, announces that rewards for detection of the Kuklux outrages will be raised by a special tax upon the county in which they occur. By this means the sympathizers with the organizations will be made to bear the expenses. In the case of PORTER and GRAVES, convicted of Kukluxing young SONDFIELD, they have been refused a new trial, and will be executed on the 26th of May.

GRISWOLD'S fine opera-house in Troy, N.Y., was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is $60,000; insured for $34,000. The loss of P. W. BISSOR, who kept a saloon in the theatre, is $7,000; uninsured. STRAUSSANDER'S barber-shop was damaged by the falling walls to the amount of $5,000; insured.

L. M. BIGELOW & Co., wholesale grocers at Milwaukee, Wis., have failed. Their liabilities are said to be heavy and assets light.

Mrs. FAIR, the murderess, is ill in San Francisco, and the Court has adjourned. The laborers on the public buildings have struck for an advance in wages, which they obtained. RUDOLPH and CYRILLE DION played a game of French billiards, 1,600 points, which was won by RUDOLPH, by a score of 1,501 to 1,198.

The inauguration of the statue of Prof. MORSE, which was to have occurred on his eightieth birthday, April 27, has been postponed until June 8, the National Art Foundry being unable to complete the statue before that time.

The Issues Before the Country.

We have called attention at various times to the unpleasant similarity in the state of public feeling, as regards active politics, in the communities of two great cities—Paris and New-York. In both cities the so-called "better classes" have pretty much given up ANY share in administration; in both, "personal government" is the favorite form—successful adventurers ruling ignorant masses with little responsibility to either the people or legislative bodies; in both, "jobs" and political corruption have reached a height and audacity never before witnessed in modern history. Mr. SWEENY and Mr. TWEED, in New-York, are emulating Baron HAUSSMANN in Paris, in supporting the *prolétaires*, and filling the pockets of the Ring by opening streets, laying out boulevards, and "improving" parks. In each city the classes who pay the taxes, and represent the brains of the community, are practically shut out from all control of its affairs. In each, also, the moral sense of the young and ignorant is becoming corrupted by the sight of so much successful villainy. The vast fortunes and immense power of the leaders of the Ring will act gradually on the moral ideas of our community, as did the gambling successes of MORNY, and the other followers of LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the morality of the present generation of young Frenchmen. Fortunately for the influence of French corruption and immorality on the world, a great disaster has shown the hollowness and wickedness of the entire French system. The prick of the Prussian bayonet has burst this bubble of foul gas. But to the American world, the gilded structure of New-York corruption and rascality is still as splendid and imposing as ever. No bolt from the judgments that threaten it has yet exposed its thorough rottenness and villainy. Still, fortunately for America as compared with France, New-York has never assumed anything like the position of Paris toward the rest of the country—especially in the political field. Its jobbery and corruption have been confined to its own limits, or to the State of which it is the commercial emporium.

It is true that, owing to its enormous commercial wealth, the City offers to audacious and unscrupulous gamblers and adventurers, prizes such as Paris hardly presented to MORNY, HAUSSMANN, and PERSIGNY. As our able Albany correspondent has shown, they are adding to the funds which they will control during the coming year, some $12,000,000; and for no dollar of this will they give an account. Now what we desire our friends in Connecticut and other States to understand is, that the grand object of the New-York conspirators is to extend their influence and control over other States, and finally to place their supple tool and instrument in the Presidential chair at Washington. Let no easy-going Republican in distant States say that this is a remote and unlikely occurrence. We in New-York know these men. They are no contemptible adversaries. Though they have worked up from the dregs of society, their plans are as wide-reaching as their means are audacious. They have the trickery of politics by heart; they know the power of money; they control an income in this City equal to that of many a kingdom, and they carry with them an enormous crowd of ignorant followers, who obey utterly their beck and nod. They are striking now for higher game than the Governorship of a State, or the Commissions of a City. They have succeeded in throwing all the administration of this City, employing so many thousands of men, entirely into their own hands. During the present electoral contest in neighboring States, and the approaching Presidential struggle, they will have in their power millions of money, and will use it without stint. They are employing it today liberally in Connecticut.

The aim and hope of the New-York Ring are to transfer their power to Washington under Gov. HOFFMAN, and to make their jobs and conspiracies national. Mr. HOFFMAN will be their implement there, as he has been here. The same unscrupulous audacity and unbounded bribery which have given them power here, they hope will insure them higher rewards there. In the place of the petty income of a City, they will have the revenue of a wealthy nation to job with. Where they plunder thousands now, they hope to deal with millions then. Custom-houses, foreign Ministers, and all the countless places of the Central Government, they will give out instead of petty offices in parks, and docks, and Court-houses. We shall then see a "Washington Ring," under TWEED, SWEENY & Co., to which all New-York or Paris Rings have been trifles; and corruption, bribery, jobbery, the vitiation of justice and degradation of law, which have disgraced New-York under these men, will become national and "republican." We tell our friends in Connecticut that this is precisely what Democratic success in their State means. The connection between Gov. ENGLISH and TWEED shows this. A Democratic triumph today means the triumph of the New-York Ring.

Why New-York Republicans are Weak.

The facts which we published on Saturday with reference to the Republican Association in the Eleventh Assembly District of this City are so full of instruction, that we recur to the subject in order to call attention to their real meaning. These facts show that of seven hundred and twenty-nine names of nominal residents contained on the roll of the Republican organization in the wealthiest district in the City, four hundred and fifty could not be found by the census marshals last Summer and Fall. If this incident stood alone, it would, of course, be open to the possible interpretation that the census was in error, and that the persons in question really resided at the places represented on the Association roll. But when we compare the voting lists with the roll and the census, we find that they confirm the census in a most remarkable manner; for of the seven hundred and twenty-nine persons whose names are on the roll, only two hundred and ten voted at the election last November, and of these two hundred and ten voters, the census found one hundred and eighty-four. On the other hand, twenty-six persons, whose names appear upon the Republican roll, and whom the census-takers failed to find, appear to have voted last Fall, and if they were honest and legal voters in the district, the census is, to that extent, in error. But, as most of these men voted in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward, where it is notorious that frauds are committed at elections, the presumption is that the census is correct as to these twenty-six names, and that the same fraudulent influences which placed them on the Republican rolls managed to get their names voted upon at the election. However that may be, the conclusive result remains, that of 729 nominal Republican residents of the Eleventh Assembly District, the census and voting-lists agree in saying that 493 could not be found, while as to twenty-six more, the voting-lists record them, and the census does not. The roll is therefore left with its 729 names, cut down to 306 bona fide names.

How this enormous discrepancy arose is a matter about which opinions will differ. Some of the losses, of course, have been caused by death, and others by removal; but as the enrollment was made less than a year before the census was taken and the voting-lists made, the figures would seem to indicate, as to many of the names on the roll, that if they were not fictitious, they belonged to persons who did not reside at the places described, but were originally placed upon the roll wrongfully. If this were so, it was, of course, done by persons who desired to use these names as "dummies," to aid them in controlling the Association.

But if, in the face of these figures, we assume that the seven hundred and twenty-nine names on the Association roll represent bona fide Republicans, resident in the district, we must conclude that if death has not removed a large number of them, political death or paralysis has incapacitated them, for only two hundred and ten of them (omitting districts where we have not the voting-lists, but where the census found only twenty-nine of the members) had sufficient vitality to enable them to get to the polls last November. The conclusion is therefore inevitable—either that the Association roll contains at least sixty per cent. of men who no longer reside in the district, (if they ever resided there,) or that at least seventy per cent. of its members do not take enough interest in the Republican Party and its candidates to vote at elections. One thing is beyond a doubt, namely, that Republicans who vote in this district do not use their proper influence in selecting the candidates. These district associations nominate, directly or indirectly, the candidates for whom the party is asked to vote, and no one not nominated by them stands any chance of an election. Only members of these associations can vote at the primary elections, which choose the delegates to make all the nominations. If, therefore, a Republican desires to exercise any influence in selecting candidates, he must become a member of the Association of the district in which he resides. Yet we find that while about two thousand Republicans residing in the territory between Fourteen and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Madison avenues go regularly to the polls and vote for any candidate labeled as a Republican, not over one hundred and fifty of them have taken the first step toward enrolling themselves as members of the Association, while not over twenty of them actually attend the primary election. They leave the few professed politicians of the other portion of the district, and their handful of purchased followers, to put forward their leader as their tool, and then the real Republicans obediently go to the polls and vote for him.

Though the facts in this respect have been brought out more prominently in the Eleventh District than in other portions of the City, yet it is no exceptional case. There are in the City twenty-one Republican District Associations, which make the nominations for the thirty-five or forty thousand Republican voters, and yet we speak within the limits when we say that the rolls of all these associations combined do not include five thousand names of Republican voters, and that the candidates of the party in the City are nominated by an aggregate vote at the primary elections of not over two thousand at the outside. In this fact alone we find a sufficient explanation of the condition of the Republican Party in this City. It has been allowed to fall into the hands of a few professional politicians, and these politicians are, as a general rule, directly in the pay of Tammany Hall. For instance, we are credibly informed that of the salary of ten thousand dollars, drawn from the City Treasury by the counsel to Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS and his fellow Tax Commissioners, only one-fourth is to be retained by the incumbent of that office, while the remaining three-fourths are, in pursuance of an arrangement made by a high nominal Republican official, to be divided between the acting President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and an active member of the Association whose roll has been the subject of examination. Whether this information be correct or not, it is certain that it is by such means that Tammany Hall controls the Republican Associations. Clerkships in the Police and Civil Courts and in the various departments, with occasional profitable contracts distributed among half a dozen men in each assembly district, give them all the power they need.

It is, of course, in the power of the Republicans themselves to put an end to this state of affairs, and in order to accomplish this, the proposed reorganization of the party in the City is the first and necessary step. The existing rolls have become hopelessly rotten, and the organizations are practically in the hands of those who have made them so. To attempt to purify the rolls through the instrumentality of these men is absurd. But a mere formal reorganization will amount to nothing unless the great mass of the quiet, thinking Republicans take part in it. If, at the approaching enrollment, the men who are Republicans from principle, who want neither place nor money, but who sincerely desire good government, will take the trouble to enroll themselves as members, and having done this, will attend the first primary election, there is hardly a district in the City in which they would not be able to control the result. We are quite aware that many persons object to attending primary meetings because of the influences which direct those meetings; but it is precisely for the purpose of destroying such influences that respectable men should interfere. Every Republican at the outset has an equal chance, and it rests only with honest members of the party to say whether primary elections shall hereafter continue to be scenes of fraud, rowdyism, and corruption, or whether they shall be what they ought always to be—the efficient instruments by which honest, thinking men select those whom they wish to be at once their leaders and their instruments.

"Mixed" Clubs.

The idea of having clubs for women, —which was originally started in this country and in one instance at least partly carried into effect here—has been broached in London. A storm of displeasure has been excited by the proposal, especially among the large class who do not believe in "woman's rights," in the latest acceptance of the phrase, and who are firm in the conviction that woman's proper sphere lies near her own fireside. Men have clubs as a relaxation from the cares of business, not as a substitute for home. The establishment of female clubs, it is maintained, would be a direct blow at the existing social system; and respectable people everywhere are called upon to set their faces against so destructive an innovation.

So loud and sharp was the outcry, that for a time the daring advocates of female clubs appear to have been silenced; but at this point, with a boldness highly characteristic, Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE has come forward and proposed a compromise.

"Why" she inquires, "should there not be a club with two wings and a centre—one wing exclusively for men, the other exclusively for women—the centre containing the reading-room, the principal dining-room, and a drawing-room for both? Each wing, of course, would have its own entrance, and there would be no necessity for a misogynous gentleman even so much as to behold the shadow of a chignon, or a shy lady to catch sight of a chimney-pot hat, should either prefer to remain in his or her proper domain. On the other hand, for those who like society in common, who desire to learn masculine politics, or are not averse to the rather feminine gossip which, I imagine, is not wholly unknown in Pall Mall or the cover-side, the centre of the club-house would have chief attraction. Many husbands and fathers, I am sure, would be delighted if their wives and daughters could share with them the comforts of which now they partake alone; and, if such a club were once started, I have little doubt it would soon be extremely popular. Of course, the admission of members, both male and female, would need to be particularly well regulated; but this point, I imagine, might, without much difficulty, be attained."

It must be admitted that this compromise of the difficulties of the situation is ingenious. Yet, while recognizing Miss COBBE'S cleverness—and she certainly is one of the ablest and most earnest of the lady philosophers of the day—we fear that her scheme could not be made to work in practice. The truth is that most men who can afford clubs are highly conservative, and, if not always satisfied with clubs as they are, would almost always refuse to join one of a "mixed" description. Moreover, the women who would be most zealous and energetic for female clubs, would probably be decidedly averse to an organization that should admit to equal rights members of the opposite sex. It is clear, therefore, that pleasant and easy as Miss COBBE'S scheme is in theory, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to reduce it to practice. There is one form of adapting the institutions of clubs to ladies which might be made to work, and would certainly be a great convenience. Large numbers of ladies reside in the environs of New-York, who come to the City frequently to shop and visit. If comfortable quarters could be arranged where they could rest, get refreshment, read all the journals and magazines, have their parcels sent, and enjoy other conveniences, an accommodation of great value would be furnished, and one, we should say, that many would gladly use. Suppose, for example, a building like the Society Library, central and yet retired, could be devoted to such a purpose, the benefits would be immediately obvious. The conceivable objections to such an establishment would, of course, have to be carefully weighed and provided for, but we believe there would be no insurmountable difficulty here, provided too much were not attempted, and provided, likewise, that especial care were taken to avoid making the institution too exact a copy of the clubs of men.

Receiving Our Heroes.

We have pointed out once or twice before certain analogies between New-York under its present rule and imperial Rome in its latter days. The ruffians who stuff our ballot-boxes and preserve the purity of elections with knife and pistol, are not unworthy substitutes for the all-powerful Praetorians, and Boss TWEED will do for a sort of vulgar Imperator, elevated to the purple by their lawless suffrages. Now, it seems, we are to have one more touch toward completing the resemblance. In the old classic days, it was customary to award to victorious Generals an "ovation" on their return. Crowned with laurel, and followed by his trophies and his captives, the fortunate hero was led through shouting multitudes in solemn procession up to the Sacred Hill. Apparently this attractive custom is to be revived for the benefit of our civic potentates, when they return flushed with victory and loaded with spoils from the legislative battle-field at Albany.

These red-letter days are to be known as receptions, and will undoubtedly vie with the proudest pageants of old in splendor. From the character of the persons chiefly concerned in them, and from the well-known liberality of our municipality on matters of this description, we are entitled to expect that no expense will be spared on the preparations. At present, but two of these graceful compliments have been publicly announced, one to Senator CHAMPLIN, and the other to Senator MICHAEL NORTON, statesman and livery-stable keeper, popularly known as the Eighth Ward Thunderbolt. But there is little doubt that these are only the forerunners of an extensive series of public receptions to all the members of our City delegation, culminating at last with an overflowing outburst of popular enthusiasm, in a grand extraordinary triumph to the mighty Boss himself.

The programme for these interesting affairs is, we believe, not yet fully decided on, further than that each is to include a grand mass-meeting or ball—our Democratic fellow-citizens do not bother about trifling distinctions—at the Academy of Music. If we may be permitted to offer a suggestion, it is that the classic idea should be more closely copied. Let each Senator or Assemblyman as he arrives in the City—and it would be well if they came on separate days—be met by a procession of office-holders and office-seekers, tastefully attired in the uniform of the American Club, with real gold buttons and diamonds. These, of course, will be furnished at the public expense. The hero of the occasion will then be placed on a triumphal car, which can be had cheap by applying to any of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and crowned with a wreath of shamrocks. Before him should be borne on silver salvers the various little bills he has carried through, with their respective considerations, while behind him march, manacled and bound to his chariot wheels, the chief Republicans of his district who have been enslaved by the Ring.

These we diffidently present as the brief outlines of a most effective pageant, the details of which can readily be filled out to suit the taste of each particular hero or his constituents. And if these triumphs, as we propose them, should once be established on a popular basis, by degrees we may come to enjoy other agreeable features of Roman life. Some day we may even have an amphitheatre, where negroes and Republicans may be thrown to the wild beasts, and pugilistic gladiators may contend, as of yore, under the accomplished supervision of Censor VARLEY.

Good and Bad Investments.

Rumor says that twelve million of dollars are to be added to the City and County Debt this year. To what present total this vast sum is to be added, the public have no means of knowing. Whatever it actually is—not what the Ring may confess it to be—it would be safe to assume that the City and County Debt has already been doubled in six years. There has been no difficulty thus far in putting out the various classes of new obligations so freely created by CONNOLLY and his masters or confederates of the Ring—such as Revenue Bonds, Deficiency Bonds, Court-house Bonds, Bonds for Docks and Piers, and so on to the end of the rascally chapter. The Savings Banks, a number of which have been improvised in different quarters of the City within the last five or six years, have heretofore been the ready absorbents of these obligations. But since the Controller's office has become, as it were, a sealed book to the public, as well as to the managers of these provident institutions, there would seem to be grave reasons for doubting whether this mode of investment should be suffered to go on unchallenged any longer. It looks as though fifty-nine millions of City and County Bonds were quite sufficient for the Savings Banks of the State of New-York to hold with reasonable confidence, considering that the mass of these obligations are the creation of only two counties out of the sixty—New-York and Kings—and that they have been multiplied of late by the affiliated Rings of this City and Brooklyn with a rapidity that would have seemed appalling a few years ago.

While this reckless and most profligate career of debt and expenditure has been going on, under the Tammany rule, encouraged by the easy confidence of many of the trustees of our institutions for savings and insurance, the principal of the public debt of the United States, we are told, has been diminished by an honest and economical administration of the National finances, nearly five hundred millions in less than six years. The burden of interest has been relieved to the extent of nearly forty millions per annum. Yet the proportion of United States stock security for the savings of the people, in New-York, has been diminished of late to less than twenty per cent. of the whole; while the proportion held by our Fire insurance companies, who have really less exposure, if possible, for preferring high interest to absolute security, is believed not to exceed ten per cent. In contrast with these facts, we might refer to our leading marine insurance company, which holds more than forty per cent. of its assets in United States stocks, subscribed for during the war, and has since taken up six or seven millions more, as the safest and promptest means of meeting all engagements in the world-wide loss.

Mixed Bodies.

The advocates of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD are trying to make out that Gen. BARLOW was guilty of a breach of professional etiquette in first attacking Mr. FIELD through the Press instead of arraigning him before the Bar Association. They seem to forget that Mr. FIELD was the first to appeal to the newspapers, and it was only when he was worsted in that arena of controversy that he called out "foul play." Mr. FIELD prepared for circulation a mutilated version of his correspondence with Mr. BOWLES, and it was published in the World before Mr. BOWLES made any appeal to the public. In the course of these letters, Mr. FIELD expressly challenged Mr. BOWLES to produce any lawyer or Judge who would say that he (Mr. FIELD) had overstepped the limits which an honorable lawyer ought to prescribe for himself. Gen. BARLOW did nothing more than respond to this challenge, and he took the same means of making public his view of the question which Mr. FIELD had adopted. In fact, Mr. FIELD or his friends have been making use of the newspapers for some time past, and it is only when he finds the weapon he chose to employ breaking in his hands, that he turns round and accuses Gen. BARLOW of striking at him unfairly.

Whenever the Bar Association enters thoroughly into the work of weeding out the professional ranks, it will find numerous cases calling for its attention. The lawyers who "tout" for a degraded kind of practice are a great scandal to their honorable brethren, and there are one or two lawyers who are doing the work of the "Ring" in a way which demands inquiry. Judge BARNARD himself has, unless report is in error, been often led into "scrapes" by the promptings of one particular lawyer, whose numerous creditors would be very glad to have an interview with him, and whose history may call for more particular mention before long. The fact is that the Bar Association has what is called a "hard row to hoe," and we hope that when it begins it will never pause until it has inspired a wholesome fear into the minds of the knaves who have crept into the legal ranks.

While people are taking notice of the large reduction made in the national debt under the rule of President GRANT, it may be well for them to study the sentiments of Democrats, especially at the South, in reference to our obligations. The Democracy of South Carolina do not seek to cover their designs, but openly avow themselves in favor of repudiation. Formerly the slave-holders, nearly all of whom embraced the "lost cause," controlled the Democratic Party, and dictated its policy. The Democracy of the North executed the commands received from the South without question. This obedience was continued very nearly throughout the war, with certain exceptions, and now the commands of the South seem to be as potent as ever. It is fair to presume, from the past history of the Democratic Party, that when the South gives the watchword of repudiation, the cry will be taken up largely at the North. This fact alone ought to lead Republicans to ask whether they are acting wisely in allowing themselves to be set by the ears by the quarrels of some of their leaders.

Democrats in and out of Congress have made much of the letter of Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, to Gen. AMES, in which the Governor asserted that the State Government was sufficiently strong to cause wrong-doers to "fear the consequences of their crimes." The letter has furnished a text for many of the speeches made against the "Force bill" now pending in Congress. The Governor, however, finds himself unable to make good his assertion. He now asks authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, to be composed of picked men. The duty of the regiment is to be the arrest of masked assassins, and the cost of keeping up the force is to be defrayed by the county in which the outrages occur. Here we have from Gov. ALCORN a confession that outrages are perpetrated in Mississippi by "masked assassins," and that the State Government has not "sufficient power to make them fear the consequences of their crimes"—all that the "Force bill," as it is called, purposes to remedy. The Democrats gave great weight to the letter of Gov. ALCORN. Will they now give equal prominence to his message asking authority to raise a regiment of cavalry for use against the Kuklux?

The reports recently received from the Darien expedition are encouraging. The obstacles, though numerous, are not insurmountable. The surveying party is generally in good health, and the work of finding a practicable route across the Isthmus is being vigorously prosecuted. The route now being surveyed is by way of the River Tuyra. Commander SELFRIDGE is sanguine of success, and ere now a pass may have been found in the dividing ridge of mountains, and the parties from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may have met. Everybody will hope that the expectations of the commander of the expedition may be realized, and that thus a new and shorter route from east to west may be made practicable for the commerce of the world.

JUAREZ is not even yet master of the situation in Mexico. The army, it is true, has declared in his favor, and his adherents in the Mexican Congress, though in the minority, are sufficiently strong to prevent legislation inimical to his interest. The plan of operations adopted by the Juarists is similar to one which has sometimes been resorted to by the minority in some of our States—that of leaving the Hall when the opposition attempt to pass partisan measures. As the Mexican Congress has no power to compel the attendance of members, this plan of action is an effectual bar to legislation. The fact, however, that JUAREZ is in the minority in Congress is giving con-

Advice to the supposing that no one need be reminded to receive news of another revolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the season took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The programme was one of great range than that of the fourth concert, though not conspicuous for variety or the novelty. BEETHOVEN'S B flat major symphony, No. 6 was the opening number, and was capitally played by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. HENSCHEL. RUBINSTEIN'S fourth concert in D minor, for piano, with orchestral accompaniment, was played next, and for the first time, by Miss KRAUS. The fourth concerto is [illegible] three movements, and [illegible] to originality, unless the [illegible] scales from the strings to the [illegible] by the pianist is accounted striking. But it must be said that the degree of impression [illegible] of the work is not to be arrived at after the [illegible] by Miss KRAUS. Possessed of a [illegible] orchestra and of finished technical skill, [illegible] performances all show a delicacy of appreciation and imagination. Precision [illegible] still a further definition of strength would [illegible] the proper expression of [illegible] WEBER'S [illegible], and Miss KRAUS has all the [illegible] qualities of display, but she [illegible] of depth. [illegible] also wanting in [illegible] force on Saturday, and altogether we cannot speak highly of the [illegible]. The accompaniments [illegible] orchestra to [illegible] symphony [illegible] concerto is [illegible] [illegible] combines a [illegible] with what might be termed intellectual painting, and "In the Birthday" is [illegible] varied and picturesque. Miss KRAUS followed with an arrangement of the scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for piano. This famous number, written for orchestra, loses its effectiveness by the transfer, and the want of color of the pianist's style [illegible] it the air of [illegible] exercise for increasing the digital dexterity. Miss KRAUS, however, has numerous admirers, and those recalled her again and again from [illegible] supplementary contributions. The [illegible] lady's talent, ambition and [illegible] might certainly not to be discarded. The final [illegible] the evening was LISZT'S [illegible] poem called "Tasso: Lamento e Trionfo." The composer's own comments upon this work accompanied one piece of the [illegible], and [illegible] acquainted the audience with the [illegible] that from the theme of the poem as the [illegible] played upon Venetian gondolier of the present day [illegible] the first strophes of the poet's "Gerusalemme." The grand instrumental treatment of [illegible] was full of "sighing sorrow and [illegible] coloring," to quote from LISZT [illegible] [illegible] assume the prolonged musical [illegible] of which it springs. The announcements [illegible] importance in relation to the [illegible] to be given on May 4, is to the effect that Mr. [illegible] VIEUXTEMPS will be heard in it. The [illegible] selections, already made, are [illegible] Symphony, ("In Memory," [illegible] "In the Forest," first time in America; [illegible] Overture, "Leonora" (first time) [illegible] Overture, "Carneval Romain," [illegible] "Lohengrin" AT THE STADT.

WAGNER'S opera of "Lohengrin" will be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening. The work has never been given in the United States, and much curiosity is awakened as to the impression the recital, in its entirety, will make.

NOTES.

The second annual concert of the Young Ladies' Charitable Union will be given, at Lyric Hall, this evening. Miss IDA ROSENTHAL, Mr. VON ERTEN, Mr. HASSE and Mr. WHITNEY are to interpret the programme. A series of grand concerts à la JULLIEN, conducted by a son of that distinguished leader, will soon begin at the Academy of Music. Miss HILSON sang in Boston last evening, the concert being the ninety-eighth of the series.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

"The Fool's Revenge" is to be acted at Booth's this evening, Mr. BOOTH personating Bertuccio.... At Lina Edwin's, "Pluto" will be revived by Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD and their dramatic troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Mr. WALLACK is never caught without novelty, and he the run of "Birth" long or short, he is well provided to follow it up with fresh attractions. Another new comedy called "Randall's Thumb," by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, is in rehearsal here; Mr. WALLACK'S own play of "Rosedale" is soon to be revived, and FOOTE'S comedy of "The Lear" is also announced as in preparation. On Wednesday next a performance of "The Rivals" is promised. "The Nervous Man" and "The Unfinished Gentleman" are to be repeated to-night, and on Tuesday "Birth" is to be acted.

PERSONAL.

Mme. JANAUSCHEK has returned to this City, after filling a very successful engagement in the West. A graceful tribute was paid the lady in St. Louis, where her latest performances were given. The Committee of the St. Louis Peace Jubilee ordered that a medal of Missouri silver should be struck in remembrance of Mme. JANAUSCHEK'S participation in the celebration of the conclusion of peace between Germany and France. The medal will be presented to her with a letter of thanks.

Miscellaneous.

NEW JAPANESE TROUPE.

SATSUMA'S Japanese Troupe will make their first appearance in this City at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, this evening. Some of the members of the Company, it is understood, have previously visited New-York, and it is claimed that the programme they will offer is original and entertaining.

THE SEASON AT THE CIRCUS.

Reference was made in these columns, last week, to the good quality of the entertainment offered at the New-York Circus. We have now to note that it will be repeated throughout this week, the last but one of a prosperous season. The New-York Circus is of too much stability to succeed in folding its tent like the Arab and as silently stealing away, but an early mention of the fact of the approaching inception of the usual Summer tour may induce a few belated families to hasten to the ring-side and prepare for abstinence from similar spectacles throughout the Summer months. We make it accordingly.

Republican Meeting in Missouri.

Four-fifths of all the Republican members of the late Missouri Legislature have signed the address and appeal which we give below. The names of all the other Republican members could doubtless have been obtained had opportunity permitted. In not one instance was there a refusal so join in the address, which is as follows:

The undersigned, Republican members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, having heart of the future success and harmony of the Republican Party in the State of Missouri, and deeming the unity of the Republican Party in Missouri of the most vital importance, do heartily rejoice at the course pursued by the Republicans in the City of St. Louis, and in the cities of Boonville, Hannibal and other localities, in forgetting past differences, and uniting on a common platform against a dangerous opposition. We further earnestly implore all Republicans in the State to lay aside the past, and look to the future; to act as one party against the unholy and dangerous schemes and policies of the Democracy.

Personal.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Everett House. S. Goday, the Chinese Minister to the United States; Julio F. Urrutia, Secretary of the Chilian Legation, and Congressman Hayer, of Wisconsin, are at the Westminster Hotel. Judge J. J. Monell, of Plainfield, and Gen. James R. Partridge, of Baltimore, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. W. C. Wickham and Hon. T. J. Randolph, Jr., of Virginia; Hon. Ben Field, of Albion, and Dr. Cheese, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. Ward, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Washington; Hon. B. F. Bluthenau, of Chicago; Col. Samuel Tate, of Memphis, and Judge J. M. Thiesta, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. F. W. Monson, of Albany; Hon. E. P. Beckwith, of Ohio, and Geo. Fuller, of Connecticut, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Surgeon Eastmon, of the United States Army, and W. Marshall, of China, are at the Brevoort House.

WASHINGTON.

The President to Speak His Mind on this Morning.

A Chief of Columbia Whisked Away at Once—Proposals of the Bill for the Suppression of Disorders—Alcorn's Remedy—Treaties Ratified—Population of Utah.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President will accompany the transmission of the San Domingo report to Congress with an important Message, which will beyond question produce a happy and reassuring effect throughout the country. He will communicate some of the circumstances attending the initiation of this project, the promises of the last days of the retiring Administration, the policy of Secretary FISH, so far as the policy of expectation may possibly be suggested; that soon after his inauguration he was approached on two occasions by two different agents of the San Domingo Government with propositions from that Government for annexation; that he never gave them agents any reason to believe that their propositions would receive any encouragement, but to one time received to test the reliability of their representations in his own way; he therefore selected to make the investigation a man in whose judgment and integrity he had the utmost confidence; that the reports of Gen. BABCOCK regarding the condition, resources and advantages of the Island, and the feeling of the people for annexation, fully corroborated previous reports, and are in turn corroborated by the reports of the Commissioners; that the negotiation of a treaty followed, in which he exercised a right as strictly constitutional, as did the Senate when it refused to ratify the same; that upon the rejection of the treaty, he should have acquiesced in that action had he been able to feel that the subject had been fairly and thoroughly presented to the country and to the Senate, but that, in his opinion, the merits of the subject were complicated by insinuations and charges of irregularity and impropriety of the Executive action, which impaired the integrity and motives of the Executive and his agents; that, under these circumstances, he deemed it necessary and proper to request at the hands of Congress an investigation of the whole subject matter, in order that both Congress and the country might be correctly and fully informed on this subject; that the Commission were selected without reference to their views upon the question of annexation, but solely with a view to their fitness and ability to make the investigation; that the facts and results of the report indicate the information and motives of public policy upon which he, the President, acted and dissipate the charges and insinuations which affected the character of those who conducted the negotiations; that he adheres to his conviction of the desirability of annexation, but transmits the result of the investigation to Congress for its consideration and that of the country, not desiring any further action at the present time, and with no further recommendation to make, confident that the people of the country upon a fair discussion of the merits of the question will arrive at a correct conclusion, in which he will cheerfully acquiesce, having neither heretofore nor now any policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people. The report and Message will probably be transmitted on Tuesday. The Message, it will be seen from the foregoing statement of its temper and expression, leaves the subject of annexation entirely with Congress, which body must take the responsibility of future action, and puts the President in a position entirely in harmony with his early expressions of determination to respect the will of the people. Such prudent and magnanimous action at the present time will be applauded throughout the country.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS OUTRAGES.

Mr. SHELLABARGER hopes to reach a vote on the amendments of the Southern Outrage bill in the House to-morrow, but it is very probable that the day will be exhausted in speeches and that a vote on the bill and amendments will not be had before Friday. The Democrats will endeavor to attach general amnesty to the bill which, as an amendment can be done by a majority vote, but as they will not vote for the bill after it is thus amended, it will fail for the want of the requisite two-thirds. An effort will be made to-morrow by the friends of the bill to agree upon an amendment to the third and fourth sections, which shall so modify it as to secure for the bill a solid Republican vote in the House. A conference of the Republican members of the Committee will be held in the morning for this purpose.

KUKLUX IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Message of Gov. ALCORN to the Mississippi Legislature on the question of a remedy for Kuklux outrages, an abstract of which has been received here, gives much satisfaction. The methods proposed by the Governor for meeting the marauders and assassins are superior to anything Congress can do, and if he has the ability to carry them out, it is believed there will be a restoration of law and order in that State.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

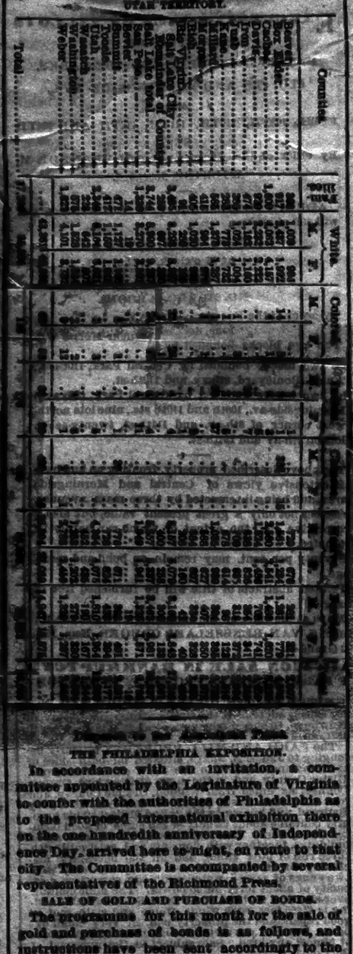
The Senate in Executive Session, on Friday, ratified a number of treaties, among which are the following: A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Peru, negotiated Dec. 6, 1870; extradition treaty with Peru, negotiated Sept. 12, 1870; extradition treaty with Guatemala, negotiated Oct. 11, 1870; extradition treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated June 5, 1870; treaty of amity, commerce and consular privilege with San Salvador, negotiated Dec. 6, 1870; treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Uruguay, negotiated Dec. 2, 1870. These, with two others ratified since the beginning of the present session, have nearly all been pending since Congress assembled in December. It looks as though an obstruction to the Executive business of the Senate had been removed.

GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION.

The Germans of this District will, on the 10th inst., have a grand peace celebration at the Washington Sehutzen Park, for which extensive arrangements have been made.

THE POPULATION OF UTAH.

The following table from the Census Office gives the population of Utah by race and sex divided for each county. There are many interesting and valuable deductions to be drawn from its statements, and it will repay careful perusal and study. Some facts touching the peculiar institution of polygamy may be noticed. In all the counties of the Territory, save five, the number of males exceeds the number of females, and in three of the five the female population is only a few in excess of the male. In Salt Lake City there are 906 more females than males, but in the remaining portion of Salt Lake County there are 906 more males than females. In the whole Territory the males number 1,371 more than the females. Looking to the classification by nativities, the source from which polygamy draws its sustenance is apparent. Of the native-born citizens the males outnumber the females seventy-six, but of the foreign-born the females outnumber the opposite sex. Many other equally interesting conclusions will be derived from the table



UTAH TERRITORY.

Counties.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Colored.
Beaver	1,592	1,000	592	1,592				
Box Elder	2,429	1,284	1,145	2,429				
Cache	4,923	2,600	2,323	4,923				
Davis	2,467	1,284	1,183	2,467				
Green River	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Iron	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Juab	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Kane	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Millard	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Morgan	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Piute	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Rich	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Sanpete	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Summit	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Tooele	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Utah	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Wasatch	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Washington	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Weber	1,000	1,000		1,000				
Total	1,000	1,000		1,000				

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

In accordance with an invitation, a committee appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to confer with the authorities of Philadelphia as to the proposed international exhibition there on the one hundredth anniversary of Independence Day, arrived here to-night, en route to that city. The Committee is accompanied by several representatives of the Richmond Press.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The programme for this month for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds is as follows, and instructions have been sent accordingly to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York: To sell two millions of gold on each Wednesday, and to purchase three millions of bonds on the first and third Thursdays, and two millions on the second and fourth Thursdays.

EMPLOYES IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The new Commissioner of Patents, Mr. LEGGETT has addressed a letter to the clerk and employes in his office, requesting them to inform him with particularity of their respective residences, and where they last voted. The letter says the lady clerks will not of course be expected to make any reply as to voting.

ALABAMA COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

The widely-published story relative to the Alabama College Scrip, and Senator WARNER'S connection therewith, is declared by that gentleman to be utterly false, and that it had its origin in malice. So far from collusion with Gov. SMITH, in order to depreciate the scrip for personal advantage, he sought the passage of a law by the Alabama Legislature, taking the control of the scrip out of the hands of the Governor, and fixing a limit of seventy-five cents per acre below which it should be sold; and he also procured to be reported from the United States Senate Committee on Public Lands, of which he was a member, an amendment to a pending bill providing that no State should hereafter sell its scrip at less than seventy-five cents per acre, and he suggested to Secretary COX that the scrip be not sent until legally applied for by the authorities of Alabama, in order that the foregoing protecting legislation might be had.

THE MURDERER RULLOFF.

Another Chapter in his Life—An Illustration of his "Hard Luck."

From the Troy Times, March 29.

We have learned from a source beyond dispute, the particulars of an incident in the career of EDWARD RULLOFF, which he himself recently told to an intimate friend as an illustration of the "hard luck" which has attended him all through life. RULLOFF stated to this gentleman that upon his release from Auburn Prison he wandered down into Pennsylvania, and having perfect confidence in his ability to fill almost any position in the faculty of a college, applied for a Professorship in Jefferson College. There was no permanent opening for him in the institution; but the Professors gave him some clerical work to do, and in a little while satisfied themselves of his remarkable scientific and literary attainments, so that when an application came from Chapel Hill College in North Carolina for a Professor of Languages, the faculty of Jefferson were able to recommend RULLOFF to it as a proper person to fill the position. While preparing to accept the Professorship at Chapel Hill, he received a letter from Mrs. JARVIS, the wife of the Ithaca jailer whom he had seduced, and through whom he was enable to make his escape from prison, to the effect that she had left her husband and was living with her son, (the same who was drowned in the river at Binghamton after the murder,) in destitute circumstances, and demanding the sum of $500 for pressing and immediate wants. The letter contained a note from the son that unless the money was forthcoming he would kill RULLOFF on sight the first time they met. He was utterly without the means to send so large a sum. Gratitude and love both conspired in his breast to induce one earnest effort to secure the money and send it to the only woman he ever loved. His meditations led him to devise the robbery of a jewelry-store in a neighboring village, and putting his plans into execution he carried them out successfully, and plundered the store of a considerable amount of jewelry. This he tied up in his handkerchief, and as rapidly as possible fled from the scene of his crime. Traveling along the highway in the early morning, he was overtaken by a stranger, who reluctantly gave him permission to ride. They had proceeded but a few miles when two horsemen approached them, and arrested them for horse-stealing,—the very person in which RULLOFF was riding having been stolen the previous evening by his companion. Here was a dilemma even for so skilled a villain as the Professor of Oxford Hill College. But his "cheek" saved him. Feigning that he knew nothing of the robbery of the horse and wagon, but was a chance passenger picked up by the real thief upon the highway, and being able to prove his good character by the Professors at Jefferson College, he was discharged at the examination upon the accusation of horse-stealing; but before he had left the Court-room the officers looking for the burglar who had stolen the jewelry came in, identified the property found in the wagon, and indicted upon arresting him for this crime. RULLOFF was in no way disconcerted. The same confident air which he had maintained all through the trying ordeal, and the testimony of the Professors, served him to the end, and declaring his ignorance of all knowledge of the burglary, as well as of the horse-stealing, he was a second time discharged, while his companion was held for both crimes, and ultimately suffered the punishment for the very offense which RULLOFF himself had committed! In describing this incident in his life, RULLOFF laughed and said it was only one instance of the "devilish hard luck" which had followed him all through his varied career.

Steam-Boat Racing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Sylvan Glen*, of the Harlem Steam-boat line, and the *Arrowsmith*, from Glen Cove, had, while crowded with passengers, a spirited race this morning on the East River. Victory, after the boats had been locked together for some minutes, sided with the *Sylvan Glen*, amid cheers from the passengers and blasts from her steam-gong. I would simply inquire, Mr. Editor, whether, if accident to the passengers should occur, the owners of these boats would be liable to action for damages, and to ask the Harlem Steam-boat Company if they intend hereafter to continue these exciting races, to notify the public thereof, so that women and children and others averse to the excitements of the steam-boat race may avoid these boats for the future. WESTCHESTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, APRIL 3—4 A. M.

EUROPE.

A Desperate Conflict for Supremacy in Paris.

Fighting Going on at All Points—Sanguinary Reprisals.

THE PARIS STRUGGLE

Continued Fighting Between the Government Troops and the Nationals—Complete Defeat of the Latter—Insurgent Prisoners Shot as Rebels.

PARIS, April 3, via LONDON, April 3—6 A. M.—Fighting has been going on since yesterday evening at various points. In the Place de la Concorde, this morning, cannonading was distinctly audible, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly.

The fortress of Mont Valerien opened on the columns of Nationals which were marching on Courbevoie, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours, to prevent them from establishing themselves in position there.

The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat after suffering considerable loss in killed and wounded.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says the fighting at Courbevoie was sharp. The reports are conflicting as to which side fired the first shot. The Nationals were at first driven into Courbevoie, where they maintained themselves some time, protected by the houses. They were at last shelled out by Valerein, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly, where they kept up a hot fusillade. From this position they were again forced to retire, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. An estimate, probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the National Guards at two hundred.

The Government troops shot the prisoners as rebels. The popular indignation against the Versailles Government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles.

Other special dispatches report that the Seventy-fourth Regiment of the Line came to Paris on Saturday, and fraternized with the Nationals.

Queen Victoria and Napoleon.

LONDON, April 3—6:30 A. M.—Queen VICTORIA visits NAPOLEON at Chiselhurst this afternoon.

THE KUKLUX IN MISSISSIPPI.

Outrages Frequently Committed and No Man Punished for Them—Speech by a Member of the Legislature.

While the outrages committed by members of the Kuklux Klan in Mississippi were under consideration in the State House of Representatives on Friday afternoon last, Mr. DAVIS, a Republican member from Noxubee County, made a long and able speech, from which we quote the following paragraphs, that it may be seen that in all that has been published in the TIMES and other Northern papers in relation to these outrages the half has not yet been told:

"The cries are coming up from the eastern border of the State daily, of the insecurity of life and property—it comes to our knowledge, beyond a doubt, that peaceable citizens are taken out of their homes at night and shot or hung for no offense at all, but simply for their political opinions. Nor is this all; we have it, Sir, that officers of the law that could not be intimidated, have been taken out and shot or summarily disposed of. A United States officer has been taken out of a dwelling-house and scourged—a crime of itself sufficient, had it been done in a foreign country, to have justified the Government in demanding immediate reparation. In my county a Justices' Court has been broken up, and the three magistrates sitting had to seek safety in flight. When I state that *there is an organization in this State sufficiently powerful to intimidate Grand Jurors and control Petit Juries*, etc., etc., more than what I conscientiously believe, and what *nine-tenths of the members on this floor believe*. The gentleman from Calhoun (Mr. ROANE) asked the question when has any officer of the law called upon the citizens to assist him in the enforcement of the law and they refused. I, Sir, answer the gentleman by referring to the affair at Meredian, when Kuklux from Alabama came into the city and the force appealed to the citizens to vindicate the supremacy of the law, but instead of responding to the call, *they took sides with the marauders*. I have known the *citizens to refuse to respond* even to the call of the Sheriff, to arrest violators of the law, in the county of which I am a citizen, and which in part I have the honor to represent.

"I regret that the gentleman from Calhoun when he says the good citizens of all classes deprecate the perpetration of such outrages. But I do assert that they have not given to the officers of the law that moral support that the good order of the community demands of them; *nor has any one guilty of the crimes* which this resolution contemplates to suppress, *however positive be the proof or flagrant the crime*, been punished, when the victim was a loyal man and a Republican.

The gentleman also says the outrages occur in strong Republican counties, and asks where are the Republicans that they cannot rally to the assistance of the officers of the law and suppress them. I answer this question by saying, Sir, that the majorities of the Republicans in these counties are colored, and they know that if they should assemble to aid the law in arresting one belonging to this Klan, they *will feel its force*, and that by the bullet of the midnight assassin, when possible, sitting around the family hearthstone. Why, Mr. Speaker, *it is a nightly occurrence* that this band is prowling through the country in the eastern part of the State, like hungry wolves seeking human blood. And, Mr. Speaker, it happens that *their victims are always Republicans*; and I hold, Mr. Speaker, that if the Democratic Party are not responsible for the actions of this organization directly, they are indirectly. In order to prove that, I call the attention of this House to the editorials of their leading organs. The *Clarion* of the 21st inst., winds up a long and labored editorial by the use of this language: 'We have no knowledge of what are termed Kuklux combinations in this State, and if they really exist, *we could not recommend their disbandment*.'

Who Drew the Hamilton Opera-House? The Holder of No. 28,589 Not Yet Discovered.

The gentleman or lady who held ticket No. 28,589 in the Hamilton Opera-house lottery, and thereby became the owner of an edifice which the prospectus tells us has been appraised by the Probate Judge, Sheriff, and Auditor of Butler County, Ohio, at a value of $110,000, is so singularly backward about coming forward to claim the splendid prize, that some of the unfortunate speculators in the enterprise are beginning to suspect foul play. Suspicion is increased by the fact that the agent of the concern disclaims all knowledge of the $20,000 prize, and does not know whether it was drawn by any one or not. If it had happened that the projector of the scheme had been so extraordinarily fortunate as to draw his Opera-house and his $20,000 back again, besides drawing some $120,000 out of the pockets of his gullible, by the sale of tickets in the lottery, it would no doubt be wise for him to be low and wait till the affair had passed out of the public mind before announcing his amazing luck. If any one else drew it, it would be manifestly for their advantage to proclaim the fact and take possession at once. As it is now over four weeks since the drawing took place, and neither owner for opera-house nor claimant for the $20,000 has appeared, the conviction grows that the lucky tickets must have fallen to no outside party. Thirty-five thousand tickets for the lottery were issued, to be sold at $5 each, but only about two-thirds of the whole number were disposed of.

Mr. P. C. DEVLIN, who protests that he has no connection with the lottery except to sell the tickets given it as his private opinion, that under the above positive evidence, that the ticket was not sold, though he does not give any reasons for the belief that is in him. He says that the tickets which remained unsold were sealed up on the day before the drawing took place, and sent back to Hamilton, that if the tickets which won the big prizes should have been sold, it must have been known to everybody connected with the enterprise four weeks ago, when the surplus tickets were examined in Hamilton. Yet the 28,589 people who were bitten by the operation have been left in total uncertainty as to the make up of the present ticket.

SQUEALING ABOMINATIONS.

Noisy and Improved Instruments of Torture—Organ-Grinder Nuisances—The "Screecher-clodeon," the "Hurdy-gurdy-on," the "Whangamo," the "Gimme-dime," &c.—Their Makers and Appointed and Automated Natures.

On St. Patrick's Day, an appropriate new invention was sprung upon public attention. Its names are legion. Indeed, there are so many varieties in size, quality, and capacity, that no one title has been found comprehensive enough to do justice to the whole. Neither has any mind been found able to cope with the task of rendering a sufficiently graphic description. For there is nothing like unto it, that has ever been seen, heard, or dreamed of, in the firmament above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. It is a "what is it." The nearest approach to a specification is attempted in the sentence, "it is an instrument of discord, torture, and utter demoralization."

An urchin from Erin has said that it is a "hell-organ." Another claims that it is the secret invention of a faithful Kilkenny Irishman, who presented it to the great and good St. Patrick, wherewith to exterminate the snakes from the Emerald Isle. The inventor is said to have built one of about ten horse-power capacity, and died during the experimental test, the drum of his ear having been completely shattered by the sudden concussion and concatenation of sounds. The blessed Saint only survived by special miracle. He made but two trials of the fearful thing, the influence of which vibrated through the island, and spread to the nethermost parts of the sea. Every snake (nine hundred millions in number) turned upon their backs and died at the first charge. At the second they were utterly annihilated, "neither hide nor hair of them" being left to narrate their *tails*. Probably St. Patrick thought that the secret of the invention would repose with his ashes. But not so. The inhabitants remembered the awful shock—like an earthquake—to their nerves for many years, and their amusement and apprehension has never been forgotten. For centuries they were nonplussed to account for it, and as a *dernier resort* attributed it as a premature blast of Gabriel's mammoth bassoon.

It was reserved for a modern genius to restore the lost instrument. Although he only ventured in experiments on a small scale, its triumph has been unquestionably a fact. It is proposed to have one made on a gigantic scale, at the expense of the City, to be set down on Controller CONSOLLY'S seven-sealed book of "contingent expenses." A picked band of faithful Fenians will sail with it to England. It will be operated by a donkey-engine, and one movement is sure to annihilate the English nation and restore the Irish Empire. In consequence of this plan, the usual Summer campaign of the Fenians into Canada will be dispensed with. The beleaguered French would use it, but for the phlegmatic stolcism of their Dutch foes, which is deemed impenetrable. As an antidote for long and tedious sermons, congressional and legislative night sessions, jury panels, and scolding women, it is peerless. In fact, for all deadly or vengeful purposes, it may be made as effectual as nitro-glycerine. It is truly a diabolical invention, but, after all, a very simple and inexpensive contrivance. It is made of a tin cylinder, covered at one end and open at the other. A hole is perforated through this cover, into which is fastened a well-waxed cord. The cord hangs outside. The human hand, lightly grasping and stroking that cord, produces the most horrid sound ever conceived of.

The din of Pandemonium, the wails and shrieks of Tophet, and every other sort of noise, is no circumstance to this. The wierd discord must be after Satan's own heart—the "devil's bagpipes" with a vengeance. The largest size is called the "Screech-clodeon." It is made of an empty fruit can, with a waxed and resined catgut. The sound outgoing therefrom is more than from a harp of a thousand strings, every string out of tune. It is more horrid than the basest bassoon and the vilest viol. It quakes the flesh, shatters the tympanum, rattles the bones and curdles the marrow of all humanity unfortunate enough to be near it. The very hair of the head rises and twists to the roots, the scalp wrinkles, the brow frowns, the eyes protrude, the teeth grit, the nose is paralyzed, the brain reels, the face pales, sneezing, coughing and malediction often ensues. In fact, a conglomerate epidemic results.

The next size is the "whang-gag." It is a higher tone, and sounds more like the sole of a consumptive cow's death-rattle, with a chorus of canine yelps hi-yi's, howls, and snarls; fell ne yowls, screeches and growls; monstrous frogs, lizards and tree-toads, and a raving mad old maid. It tears through the human ears, vibrates through the vitals, and sends pangs into the remotest toe-nails.

The next size smaller is the "hari-karion." made out of a pepper-box, perforated with many holes, and inclosing two or three peas. Its name was suggested by the roll of dissolution uttered by a self-executioner of a Japanese by the hari-kari process, mingled with the chorus of shouts from hosts of admiring spectators, and the din of gongs, cymbals and tom-toms from the orchestra. The effect of this is truly awful, and proves how fearfully and wonderfully the inventive capacity of man is made. The sound almost produces vertigo. The brain says, the news rattle, the mouth quickers, and big, strange words sometimes drop out.

Another species is called the "Gizzardine," because it worries the kidney and liver as quickly and as straight as the most inflammable Five Points whisky. It is made of a long, narrow cylinder, split in several places, the cord being silk, and coated with stum and wax. The sound assails every portion of the senses like a shower of needles driven by a flash of lightning, gall and wormwood, castor-oil, jalap and assafœtida, combined and applied internally and simultaneously with croton oil, scalding water, cayenne pepper and mustard applied externally can scarcely affect the system with such indescribable force. The "whang doodle" is the same instrument on a much larger scale, with raveled threads of tin depending inside the cylinder, and vibrating with a sound of a million gigantic bumblebees, to the awful reverberating roars of the resined catgut.

The "hewgag" is a wooden box, resined and scraped by a rough pine stick. The effect of the sound is the human tympanum is similar to that of cholera morbus to the human stomach.

Although all these instruments of torture are stringed instruments, they raise the wind wherever they are in operation.

Thousands of martyrs are daily put to the rack in broad daylight. The boot-blacks and newsboys perform on them mercilessly, unmindful of the suffering, writhing victims, and only intent upon their own profits. Every day the popularity of this sport increases, and the number of instruments and skilful players seem to multiply. The effect upon human benevolence and Christian fortitude is anything but commendable. All classes in society are more or less demoralized by the sounds. A mild-faced benevolent-looking country clergyman, while proceeding along Park-row, near the TIMES office, yesterday, was stealthily approached by a boot-black, who produced a crowd "screech-clodeon," and gave two stunning blasts upon it. The old gentleman gave a shout and a leap simultaneously, which caused the urchin to drop his spectacles and cane, seized the grimace urchin, and shook him with the power of wrath that ought to be the portion of all unbelievers. He looked angry enough to have hurled the offender and his blacking traps into the bottomless pit, but forgave him and let him go. Another ludicrous performance was commenced under a valiant policeman's left ear. He promptly grasped his locust, darted after the skedad limp newsboy, but was only able to satisfy his revenge by well-directed blows which battened the offending instrument into hopeless ruin.

Scenes of such comic nature occur every hour in the vicinity of the City Hall Park. The astounded and shocked victims clap their hands to their ears, drop their bundles or canes, or spring aside, crazed and frightened at the heathenish sound. Of course the performer quickly escapes to a safe distance, to enjoy the pain, dismay, and general discomfiture of the sufferer. The spectators are variously affected, and their different phases of countenance are amusing to behold. Some leer, others are convulsed with laughter. Some cannot discover the cause of the horrid sound and gape heavenward, stare around or peer down into the vaults below, to find out what manner of thing it might be. Some frown. Some look disgusted. Some appear seized with terror. Others grin incredulously and pass along with a mystified expression.

Society is much damaged by these abominations, which are incomparably worse than the other noises produced by various fruity-mouthed, rubber or pewter mouth-pieces peddled on the street-curbs by comic-eloquent vendors. They ruffle the temper, impede travel, obstruct business, cause indigestion and not a little profanity. They are also cruel to animals. One of them was coaxed under the ear of a poor cab-horse, who shrank away against his mate and almost went into a state of syncope. As annihilators of vermin, or dispersers of feline or canine concatenations and doggerels these instruments may be useful. For all other purposes they should be presented as a nuisance to the Board of Health or Grand Jury.

BRUTAL WIFE-MURDER.

A Horrible Night in Washington-Street—Physicians and Priest Called in to Dying Woman—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

The two past six months a respectable, hard-working boy has been living with his wife in a back room on the third floor of the rear and tenement-house, No. 18 Washington-street, which has four families on each floor, living in indescribable squalor. The halls, stairways and yards are stumbling; the floor incrusted with the foulness of a generation, and the entire building reeking with oppressive odors, and giving most painful evidence of the manifold sins to which poverty is heir. In the squalor of that home the man BOW and his wife, who, before childless, were the only inmates of their room, were an additional discomfort. Both were hard drinkers of the poisonous liquor furnished by the "bucket-shops," and every night of the house was disturbed by the brawls of Bow, who was quarrelsome when drunk, and never sobered his brain.

On Saturday night, the 25th ult., Bow came home and found her drunk, as he usually found her, and meeting her in his usual way, but apparently without inflicting any serious injury, he ordered her out of the room, and she took refuge in the apartment of a Mrs. CONNOLLY, on the floor below, whom she asked to intercede with her husband to permit her to return and go to bed. Mrs. CONNOLLY did as she was requested, and the drunken husband surly gave permission for his wife to return, but she had no sooner entered the room than he again began beating her, and he was heard to threaten to turn her out upon the roof, and compel her to pass the night there. This threat does not appear, however, to have been put in execution, for the wrangling in the apartment continued audible, and about 11 o'clock something fell so heavily as to jar the furniture in the room of Mrs. FORD, adjoining. There was then silence for a time, but the man was frequently heard splitting wood on the landing, and soon after he went into the room again, and his wife was heard to exclaim "Oh, my God!" in a moaning voice. After that nothing more was heard, and the remaining events in the rooms are the secrets of the besotted husband.

Yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, he was seen to leave the house, and the door of the room being found to be locked, suspicion was excited, and some of the inmates of the house bursting in the door, entered the room. Mrs. BOW was found lying in bed with blood flowing freely from the mouth, and in one corner of the room was a cloth saturated with blood which had evidently been used in wiping up the floor. The woman was unconscious, and, of course, no information could be obtained from her. While the neighbors were yet gathered about the bed of the dying woman, Dr. MERRALL and Father O'FARRELL, of the Barclay-street Church, entered the room, and then appeared from their statements, that both had been called by the husband, who had thus shown that when he left the house he was fully aware of the condition of his wife, but did not return. The physician and priest, however, found themselves useless witnesses of a painful scene, for the woman was beyond both medical and spiritual aid, and breathing in the unconscious state for a short time, expired about noon. Meantime, Mr. KANE, one of the inmates of the house, had gone downstairs, met Officer BURKE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, whom he informed of the supposed murder. Search was then made by the officer for BOW, and he was soon found in the liquor-saloon at the corner of Dey and Washington streets, where he was arrested. Upon being arraigned at the Liberty-street Police Station, where he appeared to be very much under the influence of liquor, he expressed great surprise at the death of his wife, saying that he had beaten her no worse than he had often done before. He stated that upon returning home Saturday night from working at a lumber-yard in West Fifty-ninth-street, he found his wife intoxicated, and no supper prepared, which so enraged him that he struck her. He stated that he had been married to the deceased about six years, and that during the last few weeks she had been almost constantly under the influence of liquor, but previous to that time was very rarely intoxicated. He admitted that of late he had frequently beaten her, but denied that he had ever injured her, or that he had intended to injure her. After he had made such explanations as he chose to volunteer concerning the sad affair, he was locked up to await an investigation by Coroner KELSHAW, which will be commenced to-day. As no post-mortem examination has yet been held and the body has no serious external marks of violence, the cause of death has not yet been definitely ascertained. It is only inferred from the events of Saturday night and the strange conduct of the husband yesterday morning, that the unfortunate woman is a victim of the violence which Bow admits that he inflicted.

INCOME RETURNS.

What to do and how to do it—The Rights of Non-Taxable Citizens—The Last Order of Commissioner Pleasonton.

Citizens who have been favored with the polite attentions of the Internal Revenue Assessors this Spring, and have been served with the blank forms on which they were required to make returns of their incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, have no doubt been sorely puzzled as to the course they should pursue, especially as since the distribution of the blanks certain orders have been published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving a different interpretation to the requirements of the law from that which appears by the language of the blanks. By way of explanation, it may be stated that the blank forms for this year were prepared in the same language, with some necessary exceptions as to dates, as the forms of last year, and sent to the various Internal Revenue Assessors. Congress did not decide until nearly the end of the last session not to repeal the Income Tax law wholly, but simply amended it by increasing the amount of exemption from $1,000 to $2,000. There was then no time in which to prepare entirely new forms of returns, and consequently the old forms were issued, with such modifications as are alluded to above. With a view to relieve the law of many of its odious features, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, since the distribution of the blanks, issued orders which are to govern the conduct of his subordinates. These orders are substantially to the effect that the Assessors comprised in each district not to be stated by the persons making the returns, but only the gross taxable income for the year after deducting the $2,000 exempt by law; national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year; losses sustained by reason of fire, flood, shipwreck or incurred in trade; losses on real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1867; amount paid for rent or hired labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any other business from which income is derived; amount actually paid as the purchase price of live stock sold within the year; amount actually paid during the year for rent of homestead; amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments; interest actually paid within the year not deducted in any previous income return; salary or pay as an officer or employe of the United States from which a tax has been withheld; from military or naval pensions; debts ascertained within the year to be worthless and not elsewhere deducted in this or any previous return, and excluding all estimated depreciation of values. But any and all the items enumerated above as going to make up the list of deductions may be omitted from the return, and only the gross taxable income be returned to the Assessor. For instance: If the income of the citizen during the year ended Dec. 31, 1870, was $5,000, the deduction of $2,000 exempt by law would leave $3,000 taxable, from the balance of $3,000, deduct amount paid for rent, say $2,000 —or whatever was the amount paid—and from this balance of $1,000 make any other deductions of income from sources enumerated above, carrying out the remaining balance as taxable income, on which two and a half per cent. tax is to be paid. The return would stand as made to the Assessors as follows:

Statement of income, gains and profits of ——— of ———, County of ——, and State of New-York, during the year 1870:

Gross income	$5,000
Taxable income	3,000
Amount of tax 2½ per cent	$12 50

Those only whose income during the year exceeded $2,000 are required to make return, but to save trouble and not to be discourteous to the Assessors, persons who have their duty to perform, and are or should be actuated by no other motive, the person, when called upon, should send back his blank with the single statement that no tax is due the Government. This need not be verified under oath. If the Assistant Assessor has reason to believe that the statement is false, he will take steps to prove his suspicion by assessing the party fifty per cent. upon what he considers the proper tax, and put the burden of proof of the contrary before the Assessor of the district.

The questions in relation to the income of the wife, infant children, from stocks, United States securities, &c., which are found upon the third page of the blank, need not be answered in any case. There has been considerable delay in the distribution of the blanks, and even now some of our citizens may not have received them. But no advantage can be taken of this delay, and every person who owes tax upon incomes is required by the law to make return thereof. It is not at all probable that the officers will proceed to extreme measures with those who do not, until sufficient notice has been given, but on the contrary will be as lenient as their duties will permit. Countries amended the law so as to exclude from the list of taxable property plate, watches, carriages, &c., and other luxuries. It may be stated in conclusion that some of our citizens insist upon paying their income tax under protest, and when they cannot procure banks at the Collectors, will give checks, stating the fact that the tax is paid under protest, or will take some other steps to file the evidence of the opposition to the payment of the amount demanded. The following is the latest order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

SIR: In the letter addressed to you on the 23d inst. you were instructed that, "in making the annual income returns, tax-payers should not be required to include amounts received as dividends, interest or coupons from any of the corporations mentioned in sections 111 and 122 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, except the interest allowed or paid to depositors in savings banks or savings institutions, even though no tax had been withheld therefrom." You are now further instructed that the same principle should be applied in assessing the income of officers and employes of the United States, and also that of senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress, from whose pay or salary a tax of five per cent. has been withheld, commencing since Dec. 31, 1869, and that in making their income returns they should not be required to include the amounts received by them as pay or salary from the United States during the last year of 1870, on which a tax has been withheld therefrom. You are further advised that persons whose gross income during the year 1870, estimated in United States currency, did not exceed $2,000, are not required to make returns, nor need they make any affidavits showing that their gross income does not exceed the sum above named. YOURS respectfully,

A. T. FLEASONTON, Commissioner.

To S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., Supervisor, New-York City.

SUNDAY AT CENTRAL PARK.

A Bright Spring Day—Visitors in Throngs—Where They Went, and What They Saw—Familiar Objects on the Drive.

Every Spring, before the fog and snow have fairly disappeared from Central Park, the dwelling millions of New-York begin to long for their old-time walks among the trees and hills of that great pleasure-ground. On every succeeding Sunday, as the season advances, they come in swarms—fathers, wives and children—to spend a part of the holy day there in worship of the stories of nature.

Although yesterday morning was dull and cloudy, with every promise of a rainy day, the sun broke through gloriously before noon, and by that time the people began to pour into the park and continued coming and going without cessation till night. The largest number of equipages has ever visited the park on any Sunday that we can remember, and the throng of pedestrians was greater than ever before. Nearly as to the number of visitors, the Superintendent of the park, who has had charge of the grounds for many years, has proved sufficiently attractive to keep the majority of visitors away, for its walls till darkness actually drove them from it. The trees were leafless, but the starting buds, brown and maroon, and the long yellow catkins of the willows, all just on the point of bursting into verdure, gave the foliage almost autumnal diversity of color, and the young grass on the knolls and rolling lawns relieved by its brighter shade the sombre tints of the evergreens. Among the shrubs, the laurel and rhododendron were in full leaf, and in the flower beds the blue and yellow crocuses were in bloom, with an occasional white snow-drop raising its modest head among them. The hyacinth was just beginning to take a stage of color, and the green sheaf of the tulip, and the dark crimson tops of the peonies were just above ground.

Entering at the Fifth-avenue gate the crowd of pleasure-seekers, after it has penetrated a short distance into the park, generally divides into two parties. The one consisting of the old people, the young lovers, the gay young clerks who want to see the pretty girls, and the said girls, who have no objection to be seen, take the left and go to promenade upon the broad plaza of the "Mall" to watch the swans from the "Bridge" and dabble in the waters of the "Lake;" or perhaps to stroll romantically through the "Ramble" and occupy the secluded "Lovers' Seat." The "Mall" is a favorite resort for many of the children, for there are two fine little barouches, rich with gilding and velvet, and drawn by pairs of goats, under the guardianship of chocolate-colored youths in fine livery. In these bewildering equipages the youngsters may ride to their heart's content if they choose. Those who are bold enough, too, can take a short journey on the back of a dromedary, who is at their service, pacing slowly up and down in the charge of an Arab from Tipperary, gorgeous in wide scarlet drawers and fez of Asiatic pattern. The party which takes the path to the right, after entering the Park, consists of that portion of the community who do not get their fill of right-seeing on week days, such as servant girls, laborers, gentlemen and ladies from the rural districts, drovers from the West, foreign sailors, and by far

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Supreme Court sale of Excelsior-avenue, Jersey City, at the Commercial Exchange, on Saturday last, (April 1,) was postponed by the referee, Mr. COLE, to April 15, at the Exchange named, under the direction of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of this City. Upon the arrival of the New-York auctioneers, however, Mr. COLE, the owner of the "Commercial," declined to allow any auction to proceed unless under his own supervision, claiming that it was an interference with his private and personal rights. The sale as far as it went was, therefore, held by Mr. COLE, Mr. WILKINS, of Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., consenting to the course rather than suffer a postponement. The subsolute of sale included eight three-story brick buildings, each forty feet deep, and lots situated on the south-west corner of Atlantic and Hicks streets, of which four were disposed of as follows, the other being withdrawn by order of the referee: No. 69 Atlantic-street, 20x62.7x57; No. 65, adjoining, $5,300; No. 64, adjoining, $5,225, and No. 63, adjoining, $5,025. The dimensions of the lots, &c., are given in the summary below. No other public sales were effected elsewhere on Saturday, and the market was quiet.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK.

With the exception of the sale of lots belonging to the Lorillard estate, successfully sold at the Exchange by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Monday of last week, no auction of special note has been held since our last weekly report. The week has not been an inactive one, however, for although the class of property offered at public sale has not been such as to cause an excitement in the market, and draw out large numbers of spectators, still the greater portion of the real estate thus offered has been sold, and at quite fair figures. The market during the week has shown no signs of weakness, and the amount of business transacted is a good showing. In regard to the property disposed of, unimproved lots appear to suit the fancy of buyers best, and there has been and is at all times a greater security in lots, particularly those located in the vicinity of Central Park, than in land already improved with first-class buildings. This action not only arises from the larger margin of profits in thought to be greater, but for the reason that less capital is required to control the investment, while the taxes are materially less in proportion on unimproved than on improved real estate. The active efforts made recently to solve the question of transit promise to be given a stimulus to up-town lots, for let this question be once settled, and the means of getting about rapidly be provided for, the public property in all sections of the City will advance materially in price as well as in real value, for the uncertainty in regard to the future in this respect has done more to unsettle the market than any other cause operating upon it.

The total sales of City property effected at the Exchange during the past week embrace 134, of which 131 have been sold on Saturday, April 1, have amounted in value to $624,075; corresponding figures for the week previous (ending Saturday, March 25, $1,111,490; for the week ending March 18, $1,175,000. The sales of the week have been as follows: Monday, March 27, $260,000, (Lorillard estate;) Tuesday, March 28, $221,825, (miscellaneous sales;) Wednesday, March 29, $92,250; Thursday, March 30, $175,500, (general business,) and Friday, March 31, $9,100; aggregate, $624,075. These sales have been made through the week by the following-named auctioneers: Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., Ludlow & Co., Roberts & McGuire, V. K. Stevenson & Co., J. M. Miller, and Wm. Kennelly. In addition, WYCKOFF & LITTLE, of Brooklyn, sold at the Exchange on Tuesday property in that city to the amount of $17,500, and MESSRS. LUDLOW & CO., on Friday to the amount of $4,900, which is with those noted include all the business of the week.

In accordance to Brooklyn property, but little can be said. The large sale advertised for Monday last by J. COLE, met with but a very small share of success, and the auctions held during the week have been few and unimportant. Real estate of all kinds in Brooklyn seems at a standstill, with future prospects less bright than our own.

RENTS, TRANSFERS, &c.

During the past week quite a large number of rented contracts have been concluded, and some of them of good size; but the majority of the dwellings, &c., changing owners or tenants, alone on the part of the landlords have been necessitated. Of the list of recorded leases as published in the *Real Estate Record*, we select the following as of the most general interest: Nos. 540 and 541 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-street, (Appleton's) ten years' lease; first five years, $45,000 annum; second, $50,000; third, $55,000; fourth, $60,000; fifth, $65,000. No. 37 Union-square, west side, lot 25.6 by 141, five years, $10,000 per year. No. 129 Fulton-street, five years, $7,500 per annum.

The number of transfers of City property recorded in the Register's office for the six days from March 22 to March 28, is ninety-six, showing a decrease of thirty-one from the number during the same period in 1870, which was 127. For 1869, the number stood 191, and for 1868, 185.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

From the list published below it will be seen that the business projected for this week is of special interest, and the daily attendance at the Exchange should be large. The public sales to take place will be made as follows:

TO-DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 3.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of NATHAN, Esq., referee, the following property: Four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 344 West Twenty-third-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Lot 25 by 98.8. One lot, 25.3 by 100, on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, opposite Central Park. Three lots, with buildings thereon, on north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Lots each 25 by 96, buildings of little value. And three lots, each 25 by 100, on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street. Upon the corner one of the last-named lots is a two-story frame buildings one 25 by 65 and the other 12 by 35. Also, at a second partition sale under the direction of the same referee, the four-story and basement brick house and lot No. 509 Hudson-street, opposite Abingdon-square, between Twelfth and Bank streets. The lot runs through to Greenwich-street, and embraces the two-story and attic brick house No. 738 Greenwich, opposite Bethune-street. The former lot has a front on Hudson-street of 29 feet 6 inches, and is 100 deep, with of 22 feet, with an average depth of 125 feet. The buildings are respectively in size: No. 509 Hudson-street, 28.6 by 50, and No. 738 Greenwich, 23 by 38. In addition, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, Mr. NATHAN, also referee, will dispose of a lot 25 by ½ in block, on the south side of Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee—sale announced as positive—the premises known as No. 321 Third-avenue, east side, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, comprising a five-story Philadelphia brick building, 25 by 62, together with a lot, same front by ninety-five feet in depth. Also, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 341 East Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, house 18.9 by 42; lot same front but one-half the block in depth.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the New-York Turnverein, the piece of land, with the two-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Orchard-street, between Canal and Hester streets, and known as Turner Hall. The plot contains nearly four lots, being in size 96.11½ front by 100 feet deep.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

By MULLER, WILKINS, & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executrix of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, deceased, 234 lots, fronting on Central and Morningside Parks, Eighth, Ninth and Morningside avenues, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, viz.: sixty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Central Park, Seventh-avenue boulevard, Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street; sixty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Seventh-avenue boulevard, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets; twenty-nine lots, comprising the block bounded by Eighth-avenue, Central Park, Morningside-avenue, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets; thirty lots, comprising the block bounded by Eighth-avenue, Central Park, Morningside-avenue, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; sixteen lots, west side of Morningside-avenue between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, partly fronting on Morningside Park; four lots north-west corner Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street; five lots north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, adjoining the last-named lots in the rear; four lots north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and twenty-three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, commencing at a point 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Nearly all the above lots are full sized, and from their location the prospective value of the property offered is great. Nearly fifty of the lots front directly on Central Park, and the entire realty is situated in the midst of the improvements now in progress at the upper end of Manhattan Island. The sale, taken all together, and in connection with the success attending the recent auction of a portion of this same estate, is probably the most important of its class ever held at the Exchange, as it is an unusual circumstance that so extensive a line of first-class real estate should be at one time presented for public consideration. That the attendance of buyers and others will be large is beyond a doubt, for the proposed transaction is the absorbing topic of the market, and the result is wanted for with intense interest. But to continue our record. Other sales will also be made to-morrow, as follows:

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable property known as No. 32 East Twenty-third-street, south side, opposite Madison-square, and near Broadway, comprising a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house 22 by 98.9 feet to depth, with same front by 98.9 feet to depth, also for account of the executors of THOMAS J. [illegible], deceased, the premises No. 28 Walker-street, north side, between Church-street and West Broadway, embracing a two-story and attic brick front building, with a lot 25 by 75. By ROBERTS & McGUIRE at the Exchange, at public auction, (sale positive,) the desirable three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, house 21 by 46, lot 21 by 100.11. The dwelling is a modern one, frescoed throughout, and in good repair. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the two-story, basement and attic brick house and lot—the latter 25 by 92—No. 433 (old No. 211) West Eighteenth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; basement brown stone.

By J. MATTHEWSON & Son, at the Exchange, at public auction, the first-class three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 97 Lexington-avenue, south-east corner East Twenty-seventh-street, house 24.8 by 48, lot 24.8 by 96.

By JAMES A. FLEURY, at the Exchange, at public auction, in three separate sales, valuable Long Island property, as follows: The Gunther estate at Jamaica, a well-known country-seat, handsomely situated, comprising a large mansion with French roof, surrounded by some eight acres of ornamental grounds, with conservatory and other buildings requisite for a residence of this character; also a large well-fenced and lot on Evergreen-avenue, in the same village, late the residence of HENRY A. BOGERT, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot; house 34 by 27, with extension, lot 80 by 160. In addition, Mr. FLEURY will sell fourteen eligibly located building lots at Van Wyck-avenue station, on the South-side Railway, near Jamaica.

By AID. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, at Hudson City, N. J., on the ground at 3 P. M., at an executor's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of New-Jersey, a residence and two cottages, together with about seven lots of land situate on Jersey City Heights, corner Prospect-street and Oakland-avenue, and belonging to the estate of J. JAQUES, deceased; plot in size, as by map. This sale was to have taken place March 25, but from circumstances beyond the control of the auctioneer, was adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of JOHN [illegible], deceased, a large line of valuable household property, situated on Fifty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and described as follows: No. 25, three-story brick dwelling, 19 by 62 feet; rear, two-story, small, east side; lot 19 by 98 feet. No. 27, three-story brick front double building, 40 by 62.6 feet; party wall; rear addition, two stories high, 20 feet. No. 29, four-story brick front double building, 40 by 62.6 feet; party wall; rear addition, two stories high, 20 feet. Nos. 31 and 33, three three-story frame buildings on rear of and three-story brick buildings on rear of same; 14.2 feet front; 72 feet rear, by 102.3 feet deep. No. 35, three-story brick front house, 22.5 by 62 feet; lot about 50 feet deep, subject to right of way through alley till expiration of adjoining leases. Nos. 842 and 844, sixteen years' lease of plot of ground; 44.7 by 102.3, with brick fronts and rear buildings; ground rent, $425. No. 846, eighteen years' lease of lot, 25 by 102.3, with brick front and rear buildings, ground rent $240 per annum. Nos. 848 and 850, seventeen years' lease of plot, 50 by 102.3, with brick fronts and rear buildings; ground rent $480 per annum. Nos. 852 and 854, seventeen years' lease of plot 50 by 102.3, with brick fronts and rear buildings; ground rent, $480 per annum. The above is also one of the important sales of the week.

By A. J. BLESCHKE, SON & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, one lot on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; 25.5 by 110; one lot adjoining on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 110, and two lots in rear of the above, on north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, each 25 by 100.10.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the executors of J. R. PETERS, deceased, the lot of land, with the improvements thereon, on the north-west corner of Thames and Church streets, having a front on Thames-street of 14 feet 9 inches on Church of 22 feet 5 inches; north line, 12 feet 11 inches; westerly side, 28 feet 11 inches. Also, at a second executor's sale, the premises known as No. 106 Cliff-street, south-east corner of Hague-street, lot 23.5 by 30.9 by 38.4 by 36.6.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 134 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, lot 17 by 99.11.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 211 Lexington-avenue, east side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, lot 20 by 75.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at public auction the following property in that city: Three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 879 State-street; three two-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Flushing-avenue, corner of Skillman-street; three-story and basements frame house, Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; two-story frame house and lot Fourth-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; two-story frame house and lot, No. 126 High-street, with two additional lots; six building lots on Floyd-street, near Nostrand-avenue; six lots on Park-avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues; three lots on Flushing-avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy; two lots on Quincy-street, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues; two lots on Twenty-first-street, and two lots on Twenty-second-street, adjoining in rear, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and one lot on Hickory-street, near Reid-avenue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, six four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets; houses each 20 by 50; lots 100 feet deep; the four-story high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings and lot, known as No. 74 Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; house 22 by 55; lot 100 feet in depth. Also, the two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, lot 18.7 by 99.11. At a partition sale, Mr. MULLER will in addition, offer a large number of building lots, located as follows: four lots on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, and four lots in the rear of the same, on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street. Three lots north side of Sixty-eighth-street, 125 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, and eight lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of the same avenue; also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and four lots adjoining the same, in the rear, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The same auctioneer will also offer, as an administrator's sale, the three-story and basement brick stoop basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos. 22 and 24 Henry-street, Brooklyn, east side, between Fulton and Middagh-streets; lots together, 30 by 60; lease eighteen years from May 1, 1861, with covenants, &c.; ground $100 per annum.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 134 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, lot 17 by 99.11.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 211 Lexington-avenue, east side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, lot 20 by 75.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at public auction the following property in that city: Three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 879 State-street; three two-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Flushing-avenue, corner of Skillman-street; three-story and basements frame house, Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; two-story frame house and lot Fourth-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; two-story frame house and lot, No. 126 High-street, with two additional lots; six building lots on Floyd-street, near Nostrand-avenue; six lots on Park-avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues; three lots on Flushing-avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy; two lots on Quincy-street, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues; two lots on Twenty-first-street, and two lots on Twenty-second-street, adjoining in rear, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and one lot on Hickory-street, near Reid-avenue.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, at a sheriff's sale, the five-story brick tenement house and lot, known as No. 33 Ridge-street, premises 25 by 50 by 100.

The above list embraces all the sales projected for the week, as far as recorded in the books of the various auctioneers. Should any others be likely to take place, which is not probable, they will be duly noticed prior to the auction.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

During the past week our business columns have contained numerous advertisements of interest in regard to City and country property offered at private sale. City property of special note has thus been offered by the following named auctioneers and others: Hugh N. Camp, No. 31 Pine-street; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine; Abner L. Ely, No. 32 Pine; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine; E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine; Taylor & Stearns, No. 1½ Pine; V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine; Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway; John Hoey, No. 59 Broadway; Hatch & Riker, No. 1,292 Broadway; Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; W. F. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway; T. M. Bodman, No. 213 Fulton; George W. Wayre, No. 41 Park-row; John Shirley & Son, No. 37 Wall-street; Dye & Curtis, No. 308 Sixth-avenue; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, No. 183 Grand-street, and R. &I.R. Lavery, No. 343 Grand-street.

Attention is also particularly called to suburban real estate as offered by Blackwell & Mapes, No. 1 Liberty-street, and by Huch N. Camp, No. 31 Pine-street; throughout Westchester County and New-Jersey by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., No. 6 Pine-street, and A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty, in New-Jersey. By Hamilton & Wallace, No. 9 Nassau, and Blackwell & Smith, No. 343 Broadway, at Orange, N. J. By J. M. Phelps, No. 136 Broadway, and Isaac Healy, No. 25 Pine, at Staten Island. By Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway, at Morristown, N. J. By Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway, at Long Branch. By William S. Toole, No. 195 Fulton-street, at South Norwalk, Conn. By George Hughes, No. 198 Church-street, at Clifton, Staten Island. By S. Dingee & Co., No. 63 Cedar-street, at Elizabeth, N. J. By J. P. Crosby, No. 95 Pine-street, at Poughkeepsie. By R. W. Leavitt, No. 118 Wall-street, at Flushing, Long Island. And by A. G. Mitchell & Co., No. 168 Pearl-street, at Clifton, Staten Island. All the above are worthy the special notice of investors.

PRIVATE SALES REPORTED.

The following private sales are reported as having been recently effected:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6½ Pine-street, eight lots on One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, 63 feet fronting on the first-named street, 101 feet east of Fifth-avenue, and 135 feet fronting on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, for $25,000. Also, three lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 60 feet average front by about 90 feet deep, for $7,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale made by another broker of one lot on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for $15,000.

By A. L. MORDECAI, plot consisting of New-Avenue and One Hundred-and-Fifty-fourth-street, 100 by 176, and lots south-west corner Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, 24 by 100 on avenue, sold for $20,000; one lot north-west corner Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 25 by 125, sold for $15,000; plot north side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 110 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 100 by 100, sold for $60,000. Also, three-story brick house and lot known as Nos. 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Seventh-street, deed of Avenue A, sold for $22,000.

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Saturday, April 1.

BROOKLYN.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., J. Cole, Auctioneer.

3-story brick building and lot, No. 69 Atlantic-st., s. w. corner Hicks-st., lot 19.10x20.6.....$16,700
3-story brick building and lot, No. 65 Atlantic-st., adjoining above, lot 20x62.6.....5,300
3-story brick building and lot, No. 64 Atlantic-st., adjoining above, lot same size.....5,225
3-story brick building and lot, No. 63 Atlantic-st., adjoining above, lot 20.1x20.7.....5,025

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished house in 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone houses in Bedford-av., on Beekman place.

Also,

A brick house in Jane-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 42th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A new three-story and basement house in 42d-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold cheap, or will be leased.

Also,

A full-sized English basement house in West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full-sized house in fine order, in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 80th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 80th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 183 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $13,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 713 Broadway,

Offers for sale or lease:

The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 8th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,500; NO LIQUOR.

Also,

Store and dwelling No. 304 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE FOR A term of years of property on Broadway, between Liberty and Fulton sts.; the building is an elegant one, five stories in height, with basement and sub-basement. About 26 feet by 75 feet; is fully rented to good advantage, yielding about $20,000 per annum. The opportunity of getting such a profitable lease of a prominent building is rare, and is for sale only because the lessee desires to visit Europe. Address R. H., Box No. 3,238 New-York Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house of medium size for sale, in 45th-st., between 6th and 7th Avs.; is furnished in hard wood, admirably arranged and highenough order throughout; will be sold very reasonably, (as the owner has no further use for it,) with possession, if desired, and on easy terms; the handsomest furniture can be had. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BE-low 34th-st., a four-story brown-stone house, three rooms deep all the way up; the house is 20x37 feet, and has many conveniences not found in this class of houses, and being in perfect order; lot 100 feet; lease 21 years; price $55,000. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OR FALL CASH—An entire block of sixty-four lots on the West Side, between 9th and 10th avs., on grade and to suit purchasers. Will be sold in parcels to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price 50; corner of forty-ninth-st. and 6th-av., opposite from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEAT three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 43d-st., near Fifth-av. Will take in exchange country-seat valued at $12,000, in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pinest.

EIGHTH-AV.—ONE OR MORE LOTS COR-ner of 119th-st.; no rock; ready for immediate improvement; cheap for cash or easy terms.

JOHN D. CRAFT, No. 229 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, four lots on 8th-av., above 72d-st., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 26th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROOKLYN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the north-east corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., ground 100 feet; two lots on Clinton and two on Hamilton, a few blocks from Prospect Park, and only twenty minutes from the ferries; house three-story attic and basement brick, 40 feet front, with all the modern improvements; Lafayette and Clinton avs. sides, built in the best manner and finished in the most modern style; platform stairs, billiard-room, three water-closets and three bath-rooms, gas and water throughout; two-story kitchen, large laundry, cellars, store-rooms, &c.; butler's pantry in black-walnut; black-walnut doors on the parlor floor; dining-room, kitchen, laundry and kitchen hall wainscoted in black-walnut; bath-rooms in black-walnut. No expense has been spared to make the corner property desirable. May be seen at any time. For price, terms, &c., apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HAND-some three-story brown-stone house, in Greene-av., near Classon-av., all improvements; price low; terms easy. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A—RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST A—100 acres of first-rate land just outside of City of Rahway, 60 acres of it fronting on the river; it is well suited for factories or villa plots; also, very fine lots in the city limits. Address JOHN R. EDGAR, Rahway, N. J. Agents need not apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A desirable place two minutes walk from the Glenwood Station, Yonkers. Possession given 1st of May. For particulars apply to WM. HOLME, No. 261 West-st.

100 ACRES, THIRTY MILES IN New-Jersey; all kinds of fruit; 1,000 peach trees; $8,000, half cash, balance in eleven years without payments. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

AT CARMANSVILLE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage and stable, with fine views, for sale or to lease on reasonable terms. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & MAPES OFFER FOR sale the following handsome country seats:

RIVERDALE—Elegant double frame house, all improvements, very desirable, eighty acres, $85,000.

YONKERS—Brick house, with lawn, fruit and fine river view, three acres, $32,500.

LEXINGTON—Delightful residence, improved, six acres, $30,000.

TARRYTOWN—Large frame house, all improvements, lawn, eight acres, $65,000.

TARRYTOWN—Large brick house, all improvements, five acres, $40,500.

TARRYTOWN—Large brick house, all improvements, river view, seven acres, $65,000.

SING SING—Large frame house, all improvements, landscape and river views, ten acres, $60,000.

SING SING—Elegant stone house, all improvements, extended views, eight acres, $45,000.

SING SING—First-class house, grounds, river views, ninety-one acres, $60,000.

MORRISON—Large brick house, depot, orchard, fine river and [illegible] views, seven acres, $36,000.

PEEKSKILL—Large brick house, fruit and fine lawn, nine acres, $25,000.

PEEKSKILL—Large house, all improvements, [illegible] acres, $45,000.

PEEKSKILL—Large house, all improvements, [illegible] grounds, fifty acres, $85,000.

PEEKSKILL—Elegant mansion, river front, fruit and shade, 150 acres, $85,000.

PELHAM PARK—Gothic house, all improvements, lawn and fruit, 100 acres, $85,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Cottage, all improvements, $11,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Stone house, two and a half acres, $14,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Large house and out-buildings, six-teen acres, $35,000.

ENGLEWOOD—New house, one acre, $15,000.

NORWOOD—Handsome house, with four acres, $20,000.

NYACK—Frame house, thirty-six acres, $18,000.

NYACK—Large house, fine river view, ten acres, $30,000.

NYACK—Elegant mansion, eight acres, $70,000.

PATERSON—Large house, all improvements, thirty acres, $40,000.

PAMRAPO—Large mansion, splendid views, six acres, $65,000.

BLOOMFIELD—Large house, grove and lawn, ten acres, $22,000.

ORANGE—Large house, beautiful grounds, thirty-three acres, $22,000.

FLATBUSH—Frame house, woodland and fruit, twenty-eight acres, $12,000.

BOUND BROOK—Frame house, lawn and fruit, two acres, $10,500.

FORT HAMILTON—Superior house, abundance of fruit, one hundred and fifteen acres, $18,500.

NEW-ROCHELLE—Brick house, garden and fruit, four acres, $27,000.

MAMARONECK—Frame house, all improvements, fifty acres, $60,000.

RYE—Frame house, all improvements, ten acres, $20,000.

STAMFORD—Frame house, in village, all improvements, fruit, &c., thirty acres, $25,000.

HORLEY—Elegant mansion, frontage on harbor, ninety-six acres, $87,500.

NEW-DORP—Stone house, finely shaded, twenty acres, $25,000.

WHITE PLAINS—Frame house, variety of fruit, eighteen acres, $54,000.

WHITE PLAINS—Elegant mansion, lawn, shade and splendid views, one hundred and five acres, $125,000.

MORELAND—Frame house, all improvements, two acres, $22,000.

TREMONT—Large house, ornamental grounds, two acres, $25,000.

LAKE MAHOPAC—Frame house and out-buildings, fruit, &c., seventy acres, $7,500.

Also, several very elegant country seats, furnished and unfurnished, to rent for the season. For permits and full particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MAPES, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME.

The owner, having decided upon removal to a distant State, will sell his elegant country-seat ville, out-buildings, and twenty-three acres of land, at Clifton, on the New-York and Erie Railway, between Passaic and Paterson, N. J.

Being but thirteen miles from New-York City Hall, (thirty minutes' ride from the Pavonia Ferry,) six miles from Newark, two and a half miles from Paterson, one mile from Clifton, and only one and a half from Passaic, it is in the very heart of the section now commanding so much attention for its beauty of landscape, healthful climate, richness of soil, and rapidly enhancing worth of its estates.

Within the space of five minutes' walk of the house, and within five minutes' walk of the City, additional value is given to the entire twenty-three acres, rendering it eminently feasible to cut up the land into lots or plots to any extent desired.

The property offers a rare opportunity for investment for speculation or improvement, and if properly managed the good land can be so disposed of, in lots and in plots, as to clear the homestead and surrounding three or four acres. The present owner, having in view such disposition, has had the entire premises surveyed and mapped. This map will be given to all parties contemplating purchase. The subdivisions comprise proper streets and 170 lots and plots, the latter ranging in size four acres upon which stand the buildings above indicated.

The house is 48 by 36 feet; extension, 41 by 15 feet; two and a half stories, cellar under all, with all the modern improvements, including bells, speaking tubes, gas and water, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram.

The out-buildings are complete, embracing porter's lodge, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, blacksmith-house and gardener's cottage.

Grounds beautifully laid out in lawns, garden, drives, &c., with running stream of water.

The place is a perfect one of its kind. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner,

GEO. HUGHES, No. 198 Church-st.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, consisting of nearly twelve acres, with a large and elegant house, containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining on the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $32,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to

E. P. CHILDS, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York,
or W. H. CROSBY, No. 261 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$4,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, parlor 14 by 21 feet. Sitting room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads. Healthy locality, shade, about stage fare. For sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, gas, halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 234, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PLEASANTLY located on Jersey City Heights, (Claremont,) with an elegant view of the Bay, the Narrows, Staten Island, &c., &c., large new house, about 40 feet square, with all modern improvements, suitable for a large family or boarding-house or hotel; with one acre of ground, finely shaded with old forest trees; only fifteen minutes from foot of Liberty-st. by Newark and New-York Railroad; rent, furnished, $3,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CHANCE FOR PHYSI-cian or private family—Genteel, roomy, double cottage-house, 36 feet front, with garden and small stable, on Main-st. of beautiful village of Irvington, on Hudson, below Tarrytown; very handy to depot; lot 75 by 100; price $7,000; terms easy; half or more may remain on mortgage. Inquire of DE BAYLES, occupant of premises for several years, with good practice, now removing to the City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 80x100 feet, with a fine view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—At attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; has modern conveniences; contains thirty-one rooms; grounds comprise one acre, with fine lawn, shade and stable; $10,000; rent, $900.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT WALL-ST., Morrisania, a two-story and basement frame house, and about one acre of ground; house 40x28, twelve rooms; heater, gas and water in house. Apply to L. P. JONES, Great Western Insurance Company, No. 23 William-st., between 12 and 2, or JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 296 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE Hudson, thirty-five acres, nearly 2,000 feet river front; dwelling-house, furnished; farmer's cottage and out-houses; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at No. 172 Broadway, Washington Insurance Company.

PASSAIC, N. J.—AN ORNAMENTAL COTtage house, containing ele

SHIPPING.

FIRE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Havre, Paris, &c., to America, by speedy, steadily, powerful and elegant iron steamships, carrying the United States mail.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat. April 1 | Britannia.....Sat. April 22
Anchoria.....Sat. April 8 | Europa.....Sat. April 29
Ausonia.....Sat. April 15 | Indiana.....Sat. May 6
and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, best accommodations, $30.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those sending for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation, for any amount.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DAUBE.....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surcouf.....Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....Roussat.....Saturday, May 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers booked through from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC. ARCTIC. PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC. BALTIC. ADRIATIC.
4,000 tons burden—2,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.
"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 1 P. M.
For passage accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled in safety, speed and comfort.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in the midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates for currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, France, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c. Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
Inland tickets from all points.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply to OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, April 5, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORSELL.....April 26, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTTH, April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 currency.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
Java, Wednesday, April 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, May 6
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, Inland towns, &c.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 8, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....80 | To Paris.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, Touching Inward Bar Only.
Pier No. 47 North River.
BERLIN, SAWYER, Saturday, April 8, at 9 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. BURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND STRAIGHT GOODS.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 19th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 19, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Covey, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Guatemala, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, Cal., and connecting at San Francisco with the American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 18th April.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 19, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. H. SLOCUM.....June 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau).April 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. LAND.....April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN BRUNT (via Nassau)...April 20
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, VERA CRUZ AND TEXAS.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to HAVANA.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakin.....Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 21 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never travel without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the bewilderment, difficulty of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; is secured at once, and all the annoyances, in processing the matter from imposition, and an infinity of runnings to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 97 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
VIA THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. BAILEY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
No. 226 Broadway. No. 420 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 2 N. R.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Calling at Cape May. Through tickets to all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier.
T. C. GIBBS, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton-st.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

RECEIPTS DURING 1870.

For premiums and extra premiums	$497,322 64
For interest	25,630 53
For rent, profit on sale of United States bonds, and discount on claims	12,300 02
Total receipts	$535,253 19

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1870.

Paid death claims	$69,200 00
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, &c.	114,128 91
Paid expenses, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	125,197 23
Total disbursements	$308,526 13

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$41,898 59
United States bonds	32,725 00
New-York State and County bonds	91,105 00
Brooklyn City bonds	2,040 00
Loans on policies in force	375,457 05
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	100,712 21
Temporarily loans on stocks, interest accrued, and all other property	30,494 75
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1871	$673,247 97

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Policies issued in 1854	77,	
Insuring the sum of		$82,500
Policies issued in 1855	422,	
Insuring the sum of		1,357,900
Policies issued in 1856	707,	
Insuring the sum of		2,011,532
Policies issued in 1867	1,016,	
Insuring the sum of		2,761,903
Policies issued in 1869	1,321,	
Insuring the sum of		3,959,294
Policies issued in 1869	2,044,	
Insuring the sum of		5,440,913
Policies issued in 1870	2,535,	
Insuring the sum of		5,908,788

Attention is called to the Company's new tables of rates and plans of insurance, full information in regard to which can be procured by application to the Company, or any of its agents.

EDWARD A. JONES,
President.
JONATHAN O. HALSEY,
Vice-President.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE,
Secretary.
CHARLES G. PEARSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $15,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
TANNER & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents in Europe.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 100 Devonshire-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from FRIDAY, March 31, to FRIDAY, April 7.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from 4 feet 9 inches to four feet, eight and one-half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and of providing for the building of bridges, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.
The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 393 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.
The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.
The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less that five thousand dollars,) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, P. M., of the tenth day of April next, specifying amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 6.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 1871.
A TIMEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. WM. M. BURTIS was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. Lindley Murray, resigned.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 3d av. and 9th st. (Bible House.)—The election for directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 10th day of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock.—By order President and Directors WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE,
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.
We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check as depositors may require.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.
We buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLE-BETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William A. Hayes, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until Tuesday, 25th April, 1871, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated 1st July, 1868.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1871. The accepted bids declared and the successful bidders only notified.
GEO. T. BRIGELOW, } Trustees.
MARCH 31, 1871. J. J. DIXWELL, }

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

TO HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone (20 feet front) house on East 56th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a few blocks from Central Park. Southern State or City Securities taken in part payment. Apply to E. & R. LAFARGUE, No. 348 Grand-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION will be held for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed Ap. 11 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation; good references. Wanted, by a regular waitress, a situation; City references. Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation; excellent references. Wanted, by a French waiter, a situation, or will act as courier to a family going to Europe or elsewhere. Also a situation wanted by an English lady's maid and dress maker, fitting perfectly. Inquire at No. 408 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., in the French Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is qualified to take the entire charge of an infant or growing children and assist in other work; can leave first week in June; reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as child's nurse and chamber-maid; or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable Protestants; one as first-class laundress; can do fine washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; leave no objection to City or country; have the best reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; an excellent nurse; understands the care of silver and getting up laundry of all kinds; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; she is a good washer and ironer; is willing to do chamber-work, and can do waiting; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 214 East 20th-st., one flight up, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a private family as working housekeeper; would assist in the care of growing children and sew; satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 9th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; excellent salad maker; understands the care of silver thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 44th-st., private residence.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or growing children; do sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., 42d-st., in the laundry-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 10 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as ladies' maid or child's nurse, to go with a family to Europe; eight years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing, and take care of one child; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 156 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE-SHOwer, &c., by an English woman, aged 30; can take entire charge of infant from its birth, or on a bottle; eight years' experience and City reference from her last place; country or City. Call at No. 245 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City; good references. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant young woman and first-class laundress; can do French fluting, polishing, &c.; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 41st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl, a situation as child's nurse in a private family; best reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 228 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen till suited at No. 149 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference. Apply at No. 323 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 324 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or growing children; do sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., 42d-st., in the laundry-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 10 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as ladies' maid or child's nurse, to go with a family to Europe; eight years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing, and take care of one child; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 156 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE-SHOwer, &c., by an English woman, aged 30; can take entire charge of infant from its birth, or on a bottle; eight years' experience and City reference from her last place; country or City. Call at No. 245 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City; good references. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant young woman and first-class laundress; can do French fluting, polishing, &c.; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 41st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Social Aspect of Christianity—Assurances of Salvation—Suffering France—Insufficiency of Morality—Confirmation Services.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

Sermon by Mr. Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. BEECHER took for the theme of his morning discourse "The duties and advantages that grow out of organized Christianity." The text was the nineteenth and twenty-second verses, inclusive, of the second chapter of Ephesians: "Now, therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God. And are built upon the foundation of the apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God, through the Spirit."

The passage quoted, Mr. BEECHER said that to the Jew, Greek, or Roman, nothing seemed more unfortunate than not to have been born in the land of their nativity. Their home was conceived to be the seat of all that was noble and exalting, while the outside world was looked upon as simply barbarous. They felt as we feel, that to be born an American citizen is the best birth that can happen to a man. The intense national feeling with an intensity that we scarcely now recognize. Citizenship to the Roman appeared to be the top of earthly privileges; it was an honor and protection throughout the world. We find a reference made to this feeling in the twenty-second chapter of the Acts, where Paul's citizenship saved him from being scourged. It was a thing which we would have been no great sin, but to lay the whip upon the back of a Roman were to strike at the dignity of the Empire. When Paul, therefore, says "Ye are no longer strangers but citizens," the declaration carried with it a force and meaning that we now can scarcely appreciate. It was a figure, well calculated to represent the true elevation which takes place when men enter through Jesus into the spirit of religious life. They form a new citizenship, and commence a career of nobler manhood. The highest point, however, is not reached until we enter the household of God. And as the thought of the household was even more precious than that of the city, because the community must be resolved into these circles, on the soundness of which the national life depends, so the illustration justly represents this as the crowning point to be attained by the believer. The family is the institution that stands next to God; it has always been so, and must ever be so. One's life is more fully revealed in the home than anywhere else. The refinement and civilization of any age may be gauged by the quality of its home-life. Therefore, when the Apostle talks of Christians gathering together in churches as to a home, he says they are redeemed from the condition of barbarians, and are of the household of God. They have all the privileges that belong to the household. Nothing was so sacred in the eyes of antiquity as a temple, because private houses were mean and squalid. In the days when Athens was the glory of the world, her streets were narrow, her houses were small and all their appointments mean, and for that reason when Paul speaks of the Christian household he took the figure of the Temple—something that was glorious in the eyes of those whom he addressed. This is not a mixing, but a progression of figures. The Christian Church was organized for mutual help and inspiration, and in certain exigencies it became necessary to have a communion of goods, because many of the families who followed Jesus in those early days were compelled by their surroundings to sacrifice everything; but this was never intended to become an ordinance in the Church; it was only an assembly experience. It was principally the social element that led to the organization of the Christian Church. There is good reason for believing that the Christian Church never separated itself from the old Jewish until after the fall of Jerusalem. Until that time the Temple was sacred alike to those that were Jews and those who were Christians. When WESLEY undertook to reform the Church of England he did not separate his disciples from the Church; they remained in it and observed its rules, but held separate meetings of their own besides, and just in that way the early Christians remained in the Temple; but when the Temple was overturned and the city deserted, they were obliged to form a separate organization for themselves, and they appear to have taken the synagogue for their pattern. This was required to keep alive their enthusiasm. The Christian religion at first, and now, depends very largely on social conditions. It never was meant that Christians should be solitary; it was never meant to throw the social capacity. There are many churches in which the pews are a thousand times stronger than the pulpit, and the weakness of our present forms lies in our inability to utilize that material. At this point the reverend speaker paused to a consideration of the various elements that contribute to the production of devotion, and paid a special tribute to that of song, which, he said, often expressed emotion, adoration and love, that could find no fitting or perfect utterance in common language. What is more beautiful than the mother singing at the cradle? In the family the influence of song is peculiarly felt; it makes thought, feeling and utterance one. There is, by its influence, a complete unity of spirit established. All love is the song of religion. Song is religion's best wings, and more attention requires to be paid to this in churches—not to the warbling of the cantatrice, but the rude utterance of the general heart. The danger, at the present, appears to arise from an over-sensitiveness on the point of culture. Nothing is now to be admitted to the sanctuary that does not bear the stamp and sign-not of education. I, said he, love culture in so far as it is a servant of the higher life; but I love the higher and interior life more, and, when culture and that conflict, I say throw culture overboard.

The peculiar tenets and pretensions of the various Christian churches next engaged Mr. BEECHER'S attention, and he said that if they produced good results he had no fault to find with them, only he did not want them forced upon him. The Pope, said he, is all right enough to those who want him; but I don't. I am Pope enough myself. All church forms are mere expedients, and the nature of the individual must decide their usefulness. In conclusion, he showed it to be the duty of every man, if not for his own sake, for that of his less fortunate neighbors—to join the Christian Church and do all in his power to advance the reign of knowledge and true religion.

SUFFERING FRANCE.

Sermon by Rev. David Mitchell at the Canal-Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 18 Greene-street, discoursed yesterday morning in aid of the sufferers by the Franco-Prussian war, selecting his text from Paul to the Philippians, second chapter and fourth verse: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." He observed that this text of the Apostle did not imply the evidence of attention to the affairs of others, to the sacrifice of individual interests, either in worldly or spiritual concerns; but, on the contrary, experience and the proper interpretation of the passage showed that he who takes care of his own interests is best capable of looking after the affairs of others. The evil referred to in the text was selfishness, which induced one to neglect his duty as a member of the community; a selfishness that develops itself into drunkenness and sensuality and licentiousness in its grosser forms, but which also manifested itself in the Church in an unseen but insidious manner. While outwardly engaged in works of piety and self-sacrifice, there was an inward selfishness that was doing mischief to the heart of the Church. The purport of the text was illustrated in sympathy with others in prosperous or adverse fortune, and had for its model that great sympathy of Jesus, which rejoiced at the marriage feast and wept over the grave of Lazarus. In this connection he drew attention to the attack made on an eminent Christian minister for the introduction of "The rock of ages cleft for me," and other sacred hymns into his church service, and the selfish spirit manifested by his pastoral care in its promulgation, observing that if such a disposition exhibited itself in our worldly relations it would meet that disapprobation and contempt it so richly earned. That sympathy was inborn of the Christian heart, and when they read, as they had been recently reading, of a great country paralyzed by the carnage and mischief of war, when they thought upon the hundreds and thousands of brave and noble men lying in their graves, did they not catch the sounds of the helpless widows and orphans wafted across the ocean, and did them not enter into their hearts a feeling of sympathy for them in their poverty and sufferings? It was but the other day that one great in authority, a Bishop of a neighboring church, declared to the clergy of his diocese that they were not to call for a collection on behalf of the suffering poor of France. In other words, they were to close their hearts and their pockets against the cry of the afflicted. They had heard of the prophet of the old dispensation being compelled to bless when in his heart he would curse; was not this a prophet surely in this condition, when his own heart had to bless? He trusted that this was but a solitary voice going from the Church that bore the name of Jesus Christ. It did not enter into his calculations whether the object was worthy of his help or otherwise; all that was needed for the Savior was an instance de-

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ASSURANCES OF SALVATION.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. J. E. Searles.

Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, who is one of the veterans among the workers in the stony places about us, having been laboring fourteen consecutive years in this City and five in Brooklyn, is about to take a trip to the Pacific coast as a respite from his labors. He has now been twenty-seven years in harness without a single period of rest, and his health has in consequence been somewhat impaired. He goes out with a portion of the National Camp Meeting party, which Messrs. DENNY, POOLE and others have inaugurated, and will take part in the meetings in California and at Salt Lake City. He delivered his farewell sermon to his congregation yesterday. In his introductory remarks he said a famous author has remarked that there was nothing perpetual in this life but change. Methodism has escaped this law of mutations. Methodists pastors are only sojourners, wayfaring men—here today and gone to-morrow. We are stationed only one year at a time, with the privilege of reappointment for a term not to exceed three years. My year in this charge has expired. It has been a brief and pleasant year. In all my appointments for twenty-seven years I have been blessed with a prosperous ministry, and I have never in any place had more gratifying evidences of success in my labors. About seventy persons have professed conversion during the year; contributions and assessments to the amount of $4,200 have been made for various charitable and missionary purposes, and general conduct of the congregation has been most gratifying. The sermon was from the text, "Being confident of this very thing that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." Mr. SEARLES spoke of the friends he would have among the victors there would be found sweetness and kind feeling, in beautiful accord with their true Christian characters. The reverend gentleman made an earnest appeal for assistance in aid of the French sufferers, and at the conclusion of his discourse a considerable sum of money was collected.

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GOD AND MAMMON.

Money Making and Money Spending—The Ring Denounced.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, delivered, last evening, before a very full congregation, the fourth of a series of lectures to young men, the subject being "Money Making and Money Spending." He took for his text the twelfth verse of the seventh chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes:

"For wisdom is a defense, and money is a defense; but the excellence of knowledge is that wisdom giveth life to them that have it."

He said that in the catalogue of goods mentioned in the seventh chapter of Ecclesiastes, the preacher of old put wisdom first and money second, but that in the catalogue of goods which modern society makes, the order is reversed, and money stands at the head, while wisdom comes straggling after at a very respectful distance. If, he said, a young man is asked what is the first thing he'd wish to obtain in the world he answers readily enough, "Money." The answer is on the end of his tongue, because the desire for money outweighs every other consideration. If he is asked to name a second, he will say there is no second, as society is at present constituted. Not one of the young men before him but hoped to obtain, before twenty years had gone, by some enviable position, which will be the centre of some social, financial or political influence. How important it is, then, he said, that they should stand right, and make no mistake in the beginning, for it is very hard to unlearn, very hard to make a back track and commence their career anew. If they are heading ever so little in the wrong direction, twenty years will show that the difference between the standard which they had fixed for themselves and the standard which they shall have then reached will be appallingly great. He would say to them that although living in the vilenese of city life they should preserve their souls untouched, and from day to day hold communion with their Creator; they should get out of business drudgery and excitement, intellectual and spiritual development and education, and if misfortune shall lead large them low, they should remember that the lessons which are taught by failure are as valuable as those taught by success. Money, said the lecturer, may be a blessing or a curse; it should be bought by honest work, and not by giving character, honor and respect for it. When a good and great man dies he goes out into darkness, but the principles remain shining on those who had been within the sphere of his influence. An adventurer or gambler, a man careless of principle, will for a while set the world crazy, and influence young men to follow his example. This class spend money to gratify their own appetites; many of them are capable of accomplishing great things; they are gifted in many ways, but the love of money ruins them; but at last the spectre comes and calls them to account, and the world does not mourn their death. The best thing, said Mr. HEPWORTH, a man can have after all, is a good funeral, as the aching hearts who follow his remains to the grave testify to his worth. He asked the young men before him to establish a character for unswerving, unflinching integrity. There is no demand in the world so great as the demand for that very great thing. The world is corrupt, but it wants good men, it is looking for men whom it can trust, men whose words are their bonds, men who tell the truth, and who dare to tell the truth on all occasions. Counterfeit coin, no matter whether it comes in the shape of gold, or as a miserable pretender, is sure to be nailed down. In business he asked them to sell what they pretend to sell, and not to mix sand with sand for sugar. Let them be honest, upright and straightforward. When they go to business they should not throw away their books, as was too often the custom of the American merchant; they should study on every available opportunity, and devotion their minds by reading good books, going to good lectures and studying music. The reverend gentleman concluded his address as follows: It is your duty, your bounden, solemn duty, to see that you never neglect your duties to the country, to the Government, and especially to the City. You should be willing to do your share of the work and not neglect it. The country, the City, and the Government suffer from your neglect of your political duties. You are aware that the government of this City, if not of the county, is rotten to the core: that the City is governed by a set of buccaneers and bad men, and that the great majority of those in power care nothing for honor or justice. There is a system of pilfering from beginning to end carried on in all the departments of the public service. And whose fault is it? Yours in a great measure. You never vote except you are dragged by main force to do so. It is no use for you to say that you cannot do anything. You have not tried, and you ought to be ashamed for not making an effort. You care more for your bills of lading than for the country. That is the secret of it. You have not done your duty. The merchants of New-York are morally and politically cowards. That is the plain English of it. If the men who wield the money—the merchants of New-York, without distinction of party—if they were to stand together and lift the banner of purity—of political purity—they would in thirty days hurl those bad men from their places. If you want America to endure as a republic, you must do your duty at the ballot-box; you must give a part of your time and energy to your country. There must be no more shirking; stand squarely up to the work, and all will be well.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Peculiar Power of Christ—Insufficiency of Morality—A New Light in the Brooklyn Pulpit—Dr. Scudder at the Ormond-Place Congregational Church Yesterday.

Dr. J. M. SCUDDER, late of the Howard Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, who yesterday entered upon his duties as pastor of the Ormond-place Congregational Church of Brooklyn, although of Dutch extraction, was born and reared on the Island of Ceylon. He has been a traveler in nearly every inhabitable country on the globe, and has thereby added to his ministerial attainments a rich fund of incident and personal experience. The Ormond-place Church have engaged him for the coming year at a salary of $6,000, with parsonage, and also $1,500 to defray his expenses across the continent. The membership of this church numbers about 400. Dr. SCUDDER speaks extemporaneously, and with a nervous rapidity of enunciation, which suggests a supply of thought not likely to become exhausted in the ordinary time of a sermon. His text, yesterday, was from the twelfth chapter of John, thirty-second verse: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The text, said he, marks the climax of a tremendous struggle. Jesus had raised Lazarus from the dead. It was a notable miracle, and every one of the great throng that had gathered round to salute Him came forth in his breathing clothes, had gone and spread the fame of Christ. Jesus was rising on the wave of popularity, and in this were the seeds of His death. This was the flood-tide of His fame, and the Pharisees saw that it would fling them high and dry on the shores of impotency. Then it was they sought a cause that they might put Him to death. He, an earnest Jew, deserted by His countrymen, and sought after only by Greeks and heathens, found Himself in the midst of a struggle. The vision of His crucifixion rose before Him, and despair, like a fearful storm, bore down upon the peaceful quiet of his soul. But, as the radiant sun shatters herself into fire to the wind and rides triumphantly, He nobly addressed Himself to that which was before Him. Then appears a second vision—a vision of that which was beyond the cross—and then came the pean of the text. The text reveals a divine consciousness. Jesus was simply an itinerant preacher, with a few ignorant disciples and yet, looking over all the continents of the earth, embracing in His comprehensive view the entire field of humanity, He says: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." What better proof need we of the divinity of Christ? Could a mere man say this? Would an angel dare to do it? If Christ was a mere man, this declaration would be the most insufferable egotism. Indeed, we ought either to acknowledge Christ as Divine, or else shut up our churches and burn our Bibles. The speaker then quoted NAPOLEON'S famous remark to Gen. BERTRAND: "If you cannot see that Jesus is God, I made a great blunder when I made you a General." Rome, with all her power and greatness passed away, but the man whom she crucified has founded a great brotherhood, which now embodies all the real love and liberty on the globe, and is gradually but inevitably drawing all men unto Him. But what is the nature of this power? In the early days, the Dutch built great stone churches in Ceylon, into which they used to drive the natives by force. Then when the churches were filled they would take water and baptize the entire batch at once, whether they desired baptism or not. But this was a religion of force, for when the Dutch force failed in Ceylon, Dutch religion failed also. The power of Christ is the attraction of his love. Morality is good, but it cannot save. Morality is like the one who walks on the shore and shouts to the drowning man to come and walk also. What he needs is a boat, with a man in it, to seize and drag him, if need be, from the waves which threaten to overwhelm him. Morality will do nothing when one is on the shore, but it will not serve to deliver us from evil. Some of the finest minds have questioned the divinity of Christ, from a consciousness that God is so infinitely great and man so mean and insignificant as to be unworthy of such condescension; but man is not mean, if you measure him by the infinite capabilities of the soul. Here is the power that draws men to Jesus—infinite love, that deigns to condone our insignificance.

Confirmation Service at St. Thomas' Church.

The rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop POTTER to fifty-two persons at St. Thomas' Church on Fifth-avenue yesterday morning. After the customary morning services had been read, the rector of the church, Rev. W. F. MORGAN, said: At the request of the Bishop I take upon myself the solemn duty of addressing a few words to those of you who are about to be united in the union of Christian brotherhood; and the text which I have chosen is, "And they left all and followed Him." Of you who have come here today the same thing should be said; you, too, are to leave all and follow Him; you, too, are to make sacrifices, and have enemies to encounter on the right hand and on the left, and must, therefore, take active part in the great struggle of good with evil. There are some who think that this can be easily be done, and that in doing it but few sacrifices are required; but I had rather that not one candidate for confirmation should come to this chancel than that you should think it merely a formal act. It is not a formal act: it is resistance to the world in which you have been living; it is turning away from its fascinations, you are not aiming for the gates of heaven—for the face of God. But let me not magnify the burdens you are to carry; the duties will rest easily, for it is love that worketh in you. If I were to offer a medicine to a diseased soul, or to point out a noble ambition to any man or woman, I could find nothing more healthful, nothing better or nobler, than this trustful abandonment of everything for Jesus. There may be some worldly-minded here who will say, "What is the use of all this?" But is not the e part you are taking the lofty one? Then, in a few days or a few years this life will be over; the drama in which you have been playing will be ended, but if you remain true to these vows, you will pass away without fear, and be received into that better world by God, who has already made you priests and kings unto him. May this, believed, be your due. The rite of confirmation was then administered by Bishop POTTER, who made a short address, combining both welcome and instruction. The attendance at the church was very large, and the service throughout of a very impressive character.

"The Children's Fold"—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Services were held in Zion Church last evening to present the claims of the "Children's Fold."

Rev. Mr. COBB stated the origin of the association, and that eight years ago he was ministering over a parish, in which he had baptized over seven hundred children, and upon instituting an investigation, discovered that not one could be found in the Church. About this time he was called upon to bring up two boys as children of the Church, but he could find no place wherein to put them. He, therefore, considered it his duty to establish a home for such children as these, and hired a floor in Twenty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, where, assisted by some ladies, the Children's Fold was established. Now a home is organized, and in comparatively flourishing condition. But a house of our own was now demanded to provide shelter for the inmates of the Fold, and for this object he asked liberal contributions. The cause is indorsed by the Bishop of the diocese, and all the Episcopal clergymen of the City are earnest in their endeavors to promote the object of the Fold. The children now provided for number from twenty-five to thirty.

Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON then proceeded to deliver a discourse from Job, twenty-ninth chapter, twelfth and thirteenth verses: "Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." The speaker referred to the motives of benevolence, and to the fact that he who makes the poor and suffering happier by his munificence, finds his reward in the consciousness that he has not lived in vain, and when he is upon the bed of death he finds consolation in the good deeds of his life. Many of you would gladly lay up a store of pleasing recollections, let him contribute from his store to the relief of the poor and destitute. Then will he not only receive the reward on earth, but will be called blessed by the angels. There is no investment more sure than that which is made by the benevolent who seeks out the widow and the fatherless and ministers to their necessities. The speaker then referred to the peculiar business and objects of the society, and stated them to be the care of children between the ages of twelve months and twelve years, orphans and half orphans, always giving preference to those from Black-well's and Randall's Islands; also, children who are otherwise destitute, having been abandoned or surrendered by their parents, who were unwilling or unable to provide for them. He concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Fold.

The Affairs of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.

The difficulties of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, and the appointment of WM. M. TWEED, Jr., as receiver of the assets of the Company, were announced in the TIMES yesterday. The last report of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, shows an improvement of $38,348 59, being fifteen and thirty-one hundredths per cent. The net amount of unpaid losses is $22,605 93. The amount required to reinsure outstanding risks is $62,651 17, making the total amount of liabilities $85,257 10. This, with the capital stock of $200,000, gives a total of liabilities of $285,257 12. The assets of the Company, including bonds and mortgages and United States stock, 100 shares National Trust Company stock, premiums due, and all others, is $220,049 83. The income for the year 1870 was $214,609 47, while the expenditures reach $215,654 10. The total amount of risks now in force is $16,016,851. Since, under the law, there must be an impairment of twenty-five per cent, to warrant the Superintendent in closing the affairs of the Company, the impairment must have gone on since this report.

Sabbath Affrays.

About 9½ o'clock, last evening, FREDERICK KIEL, of No. 37 Eldridge-street, was stabbed in the cheek by AUGUST NETTER, a German. The man was severely injured, and was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he received surgical attention. The assailant was arrested, and is held at the Station-house.

DANIEL HUNDER, of No. 413 Third-avenue, and JAMES MCNALLY, who lives in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue B, quarreled yesterday in the yard of No. 294 Avenue A, and HUDNER, using a small pocket-knife, stabbed his antagonist in the left temple and left breast, inflicting serious wounds. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

Last evening, PATRICK DOOLEY, a notorious character of the Eighteenth Ward, who resides at No. 437 East Sixteenth-street, was found in the street flourishing a large knife and taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, when it was found he had been stabbed in the thigh, and upon inquiry it was discovered that the wound, which was slight, had been inflicted by one DANIEL HOEFE, who has not yet been arrested. DOOLEY has frequently been arrested, and last July was taken into custody for the attempted murder of his father, at whom he fired two shots without either taking effect.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Attention is called to a statement in another column which sets forth that the place for receiving bids and samples for proposals for supplies for Indians, called for by Commissioner E. S. PARKER, has been changed from Washington, D. C. to No. 105 Duane-street, New-York City. This place will be open for business on and after April 15.

About 11½ o'clock Saturday night WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, of No. 181 Eighth-avenue, was in front of the store of ROGERS & CO., No. 182 Eighth-avenue, handling a small pistol, when it accidentally fell from his hands to the sidewalk. The concussion exploded one of the cartridges, and the bullet from it entered the abdomen of JOHN CHRISHOLM, of No. 182 Eighth-avenue, who was standing near, and inflicted a wound which the physician who was called pronounced fatal. The unfortunate man, who is twenty-eight years of age, and a clerk in the store of ROGERS & CO., was conveyed to his home, and HUTCHINSON, who had unwittingly caused the catastrophe, was locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday he was committed by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to await the result of the injury.

The opening of the New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children at No. 406 East Fifteenth, near First-avenue, takes place today. The institution has the support of some of the most eminent physicians of the City. All advice and medicine is free, and the institution is open daily from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. The following are the attending physicians: John C. Jay, Jr., M. D., Treasurer; S. F. Morris, M. D.; David Magie, M. D., Secretary; Norton Folsom, M. D., Frank P. Foster, M. D., H. T. Hanks, M.D., E. C. Seguin, M. D.; B. F. Dawson, M.D., President. The following are the consulting physicians: T. G. Thomas, M. D., Fordyce Barker, M. D., J. B. Reynolds, M. D., A. Jacobi, M. D., F. D. Lente, M. D., Joseph Kammerer, M. D. The consulting surgeons are: Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D., Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., Julius E. Thebaud, M. D.

The funeral of JOHN F. BROWNE, a prominent member of the Odd-fellows, and also of the Masonic fraternity, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 110 West Houston-street. The remains were interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery, and were accompanied by the members of Empire Lodge I. O. O. F., Howard Lodge F. and A. M., and Lebanon Encampment; also a large number of personal friends. The remains were interred with the Masonic ceremonies.

PATRICK HUGHES, who is interested with JOHN FRINK in the faro bank at No. 17 Ann-street, yesterday called at the Tombs Police Court to see his brother, JOHN HUGHES, who had been arrested for playing the game at No. 2 Chambers-street. Mr. HUGHES probably succeeded in his object, for the writ was no warrant against him, which Justice DOWLING directed an officer to execute, and being arraigned forthwith before the Magistrate, he was sent to keep his brother company in prison.

JOHN CAREY, of No. 750 Washington-street, who was brutally beaten on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, a full account of which has been published in the TIMES, died last evening at his residence from the effects of the injuries he received. Coroner YOUNG, who took the ante-mortem examination of the deceased, will hold an inquest in the case today. CHARLES COLLINS and JOHN MCGOVERN, two of those engaged in the assault, have been arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

CHARLES MALOY, thirty-three years of age, who lived at No 413 West-street, and was employed on the sloop *Gazelle*, now lying at the foot of West Eleventh-street, fell from the vessel at a late hour Saturday night into the North River and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to his late residence, where an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

A remittance of 10,000 thalers, for the German relief fund, was forwarded to Berlin on Saturday, from the North German General Consulate, the proceeds of the latest collections among the Germans here and elsewhere, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 410,000 thalers. The receipts at the General Consulate during the past week amounted to $2,371 44.

RICHARD MCAVAY, of No. 137 Elizabeth-street, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of breaking into the premises of JOSEPH SHERLOCK, No. 132 Elizabeth-street, and stealing property to a small amount.

The receipts for the French relief fund at the *Courier* office during the past week amounted to $2,001 12, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $46,923 96. The subscriptions

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The receipts for the French relief fund at the *Courier* office during the past week amounted to $2,001 12, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $46,923 96. The subscriptions include $633 50 from the French Committee of the Republic of Costa Rica, and $325 from Houston, Texas.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday, by DR. WOOSTER BEACH, on the body of BRYAN CAVANAGH, the Dobb's Ferry outlaw, whose death has been reported. Coroner KEENAN has adjourned the inquest until Tuesday, in order to procure the attendance of all the witnesses.

JULIUS WHITTAKER, who is charged with committing a number of burglaries, was arrested yesterday by Detectives KING and LYONS, at the Grand-street Ferry, and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

The Coast Wrecking Company are now engaged in the Upper Bay in raising the silver ore which was lost from the barge *David Sturgeon* in January last.

ALICE HANNEKAN was severely burned about the hands and face by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at her residence, No. 38 Delancey-street, yesterday.

JOSEPH FORD yesterday fell out of a third story window of No. 1,021 Third-avenue, and was severely injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred last evening in the residence of F. A. REICHERDT, No. 68 East Fourth-street, which caused a loss of $1,000 in damage to furniture.

About noon yesterday an unknown man, about fifty-five years of age, fell dead in th City Hall Park. The body was sent to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN.

The employes of the Navy-yard entered into the spirit of All Fool's Day with considerable zest. Among the jokes perpetrated during the day was one at the expense of a workman who has for some time past expected a position in the Custom-house, better than the one he now holds. A clerical wag drew up a paper purporting to be an appointment to the long-expected position. The victim was so tickled with his supposed good fortune that he immediately knocked off work, treated all hands, and lost a half day in making a visit to the Custom-house authorities to get his appointment confirmed. He was informed by Collector MURPHY that the appointment had not come from him. The unfortunate man then awoke to a realization of the facts that he had lost $10, (spent in refreshments,) a half day's work, and had been made an April fool, and consequently a laughing-stock for his comrades.

Officer O'KEEFE, an attaché of the Brooklyn Health Board, yesterday afternoon called at the residence of ADAM SCHNEIDER, in Remsen-street, near Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburgh, who had three of his children down with small-pox, and demanded possession of them for the purpose of taking them to the hospital provided for such patients. SCHNEIDER refused to allow his children to be thus removed, and, summoning to his assistance EDWARD MCGINNISS and JOSEPH BUCHHEIT, he compelled the officer to retreat. A short time afterward, Sanitary Inspector FISK, with a force of patrolmen, forcibly entered SCHNEIDER'S castle, and bore away his children to the hospital. The afflicted little ones were terror-stricken by their forcible capture, and cried